FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USTINOV SPEAKS ON ARMS POLICY AT KUYBYSHEV EVENT

Domestic Service Report

LD021816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] In Kuybyshev a festive meeting was held today for the formal presentation to the city of the Order of Lenin. At the ceremony a speech was made by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. He said in part:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, friends: The glorious galaxy of the Soviet cities that bear orders has obtained a new recruit. Henceforth an honorable place among them will rightly be held by the city of Kuybyshev. I share your joy with all my heart. The honor conferred on the city justly crowns its great revolutionary, combat and labor services, its considerable contribution to our great victory in the years of the last war, and the achievements of the city's working people in economic and cultural construction during the postwar period.

I was particularly moved to be instructed to present the Order of Lenin to your city. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and myself personally, I congratulate you and all the people of Kuybyshev warmly and heartily on the motherland's distinguished award.

I have been asked to pass on sincere congratulations and very best wishes to the city and oblast's working people by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's unflagging and extraordinary fruitful work in leading the building of communism, safeguarding the country's security and consolidating universal peace call forth unanimous approval and unbounded, heart-felt gratitude from Soviet people. Inherent in Leonid Ilich is an organic bond with the people, its life, interests, needs and requirements, and the ability to combine communist ideals with the solution of practical problems of the day, to assess soberly our great achievements, to see difficulties and shortcomings and to find the way to overcome them. Leonid Ilich's entire life and work is an inspiring model to selfless service to the cause of Lenin, to the cause of October, to our socialist homeland, and Soviet people unswervingly follow this lofty example. [end recording]

The city's history, the speaker continued, stretches back almost 4 centuries. In its time it has experienced and seen a good deal. Vladimir Ilich Lenin started his revolutionary activities there. Many pages in the city's past are linked with the names of glorious representatives of Lenin's Guard. The triumph of October brought in its wake a rebirth of the city: in the magnitude and impact of their deeds and feats, in their content in social and political events and lastly in their contribution to the solution of tasks bound up with the fatherland's fate. The 65 years after October were many times more momentous than the 3 centuries and more than that had gone before. In the Great Fatherland War even here, through a city that would appear to be at the rear, a frontline stretched -- that of the labor front. It became a center of mass production and the chief supplier of Il-2 assault aircraft for the front.

The chief result of the work of all generations of Kuybyshev citizens, from October to the present, Comrade Ustinov stressed, is the city's current standards of social, economic and cultural development. Those standards are high and considerable.

[Begin recording] Everything for which Kuybyshev is now reknowned is immediately bound up with the multifarious organizational and political activities of the city's 100,000-strong party organization. It builds upon the wonderful traditions of the Bolsheviks, and is a militant and cohesive detachment of our Leninist party.

Under the guidance of the CPSU Obkom, the city's party organization successfully mobilizes the working people for the solution of the problems of communist construction. The Communists of the city, like those of the entire oblast, are in the forefront of the struggle to increase the efficiency of production, the quality of work, and the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. They are the pioneers of the socialist competition for a fitting welcome for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

We have to solve our creative problems in international circumstances that are not easy. The world situation is deteriorating due to the efforts of imperialist reaction and above all of the U.S. leadership. It is becoming increasingly restless and alarming. Recently the U.S. President openly proclaimed yet another crusade against the Soviet Union, against socialism and communism. Clearly militarist fever has overcome the already short memory of those who cry for anti-Soviet crusades -- it is known how such crusades have ended in the past. Today, when the USSR and its allies have an incomparably greater economic potential and a defensive might that is entirely adequate to curb any aggressors, such adventures are condemned to failure beforehand.

A firm and consistent policy of consolidating international security, curtailing the arms race, reducing the threat of military and political crises and another world war was again expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the other leaders of the fraternal socialist countries during their traditional Crimea meetings this August. Of course, the Soviet Union will as always continue to fashion its policy with an eye to the realities of the current international situation. We cannot overlook the threats to socialism and universal peace that stem from imperialism and its accomplices. While doing all we can to uphold peace we shall -- and this was again stressed in very definite terms by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the May CPSU Central Committee plenum -- maintain the country's defense capacity at the requisite level. The valiant Soviet Armed Forces are a mighty and reliable shield for the security of our socialist homeland and its allies and friends. Thanks to the unremitting concern of the party and the entire Soviet people we have all we need to ward off any aggression, from whatever quarter. [end recording]

The participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Television Report

LD020007 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today a ceremony was held in Kuybyshev in connection with the presentation to the city the Order of Lenin. Representatives of the Kuybyshevskiy Obkom and Gorkom; deputies of the oblast and city soviets of people's deputies; party, war and labor veterans; leading productica workers; scientific and cultural workers; and Soviet Army soldiers are in the hall of the Kuybyshev cultural center. At the rostrum is Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. [applause]

[Ustinov] Dear comrades, friends, the glorious galaxy of Soviet cities that bear orders has obtained a new recruit. Henceforth, the city of Kuybyshev will rightly occupy an honorable place among them. I share your joy with all my heart. The honor conferred on the city justly crowns its revolutionary, battle, and labor services, and its considerable contribution to our great victory in the last war, and the successes of the city's working people in economic and cultural construction in the postwar period.

I was particularly moved by the mission to present the Order of Lenin to your city. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and myself, I warmly and heartily congratulate you and all the people of Kuybyshev on the motherland's distinguished award. [applause]

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has asked me to pass on his sincere congratulations and very best wishes to the working people of the city and the oblast. [applause] The untiring and exceptionally fruitful work of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in leading the building of communism, safeguarding the security of the country and consolidating peace in the world, call forth from the Soviet people unanimous approval and boundless sincere gratitude.

[Announcer] The order-bearing Kuybyshev, continued. Comrade Ustinov, is a very large industrial, transport and cultural center in the Volga region where 1,240,000 persons live and work. During the Great Patriotic War, although your city seemed to be in the rear, it passed the front line, the labor front, said the speaker. [applause]

[Ustinov] Deep gratitude goes to all the workers who during the war years served as a reliable support of the front and forged the weapons of victory for our army. Comrades, today in the hall are present many war and labor veterans, now aged and with white hair. Forty years ago they were young men on whose shoulders rested the heavy burden of struggle against the Hitlerite invaders. They withstood the onslaught, held out and carried this infinitely heavy burden. Honor and glory to the men of the front and the workers in the rear, to all those who during the terrible years of war, by their courage, valor and heroism, made possible the defeat of the enemy. [applause]

Comrades, we have to solve our creative tasks in difficult international conditions. Due to the efforts of imperialist reaction and above all of the leadership of the United States, the situation is worsening in the world. The U.S. imperialist circles are trying to exert powerful economic pressure on the USSR and other socialist countries and to apply so-called sanctions. Washington is doing its utmost to involve its NATO partners in these sanctions.

After long delays on the part of the American administration, talks on the problems of limiting and reducing strategic weapons and on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe were resumed. In itself that is undoubtedly a positive step but facts indicate that our partners in the talks are not showing the appropriate readiness for achieving an agreement based on the principles of equality and equal security for both sides. They continue to bank on achieving military superiority.

It is clear that the Soviet Union will not accept an agreement giving the U.S. unilateral advantages. We are justified to expect that a sense of reality will prevail in the U.S. and that it will conduct talks taking into consideration the legitimate interests of both sides. Our approach to solving international problems, however complicated and acute they are, is determined by the peace-loving nature of our socialist state. This, in turn, stipulates that, in the nuclear age, the only sensible way is the road of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the solving of controversial problems at the conference table.

Certainly, the Soviet Union will continue, as always, to build its policy with due regard for the realities of the current international life. We cannot overlook the threat to socialism and general peace coming from the imperialists and their accomplices. Doing everything to uphold peace we -- and this was most explicitly stated by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- shall maintain the defensive capacity of our country at the appropriate level.

Thanks to the constant care of the party, and all the Soviet people, they have everything they need to repel any aggression from wherever it comes. [applause]

[Announcer] Comrade Ustinov read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferring the Order of Lenin on the City of Kuybyshev and pinned the high award on the city's banner.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Zaikin, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Gorkom, Comrade (Onufriyev), assembly mechanic at the aviation production association, Comrade Muravyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Obkom, and others expressed sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and Comrade Brezhnev for the high award.

NOVOYE VREMYA CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. ARMS POLICIES

PM021403 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Reason Versus Adventurism"]

[Excerpt] In the present alarming situation the Soviet Union has deemed it necessary to reassure all states of the unshakability of its peaceful intentions and the strictly defensive orientation of its military doctrine and the lack of desire for military superiority. This was done in the article by D. F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, published in PRAVDA in July and later in August in his replies to a TASS correspondent's questions.

The Soviet Union states again and again at the most authoritative level its readiness to advance on the salients where opportunities are opened up for limiting and radically reducing all types of armaments -- above all, the very important salients like the lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic arsenals, which is being discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The Soviet Union supported the idea of a reciprocal freeze on nuclear armaments, in favor of which the world public is coming out increasingly energetically. In the memorandum submitted to the second UN special session on disarmament, our country suggested engaging in the elaboration, adoption and gradual implementation of a nuclear disarmament problem. Such a program could include:

-- The cessation of the development of new nuclear weapon systems;
-- The cessation of the production of fissionable materials for purposes of creating various types of nuclear weapons;
-- The cessation of the production of nuclear warheads of all types and their delivery vehicles;
-- The total abolition of nuclear weapons.

How is the United States responding to this?

Despite the USSR's undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, Washington is continuing to nurture plans for all sorts of nuclear strikes: preemptive, graduated, selective, single, and demonstration strikes.... Now Washington has even supplemented the doctrine of "limited" war with one more adventurist concept -- this time of a "protracted" nuclear war.

The Washington administration is refusing the reciprocal freezing of nuclear arsenals, disregarding the will of the majority of the U.S. people. President R. Reagan has refused further talks with the USSR and Britain on the elaboration of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. And that is far from the full list of the United States' dangerous actions preventing nuclear disarmament.

Whereas the USSR is prepared to proceed with other powers all the way to the total elimination of all nuclear armaments -- strategic, medium-range and tactical -- then is not Washington about to go all the way in the opposite direction? To the very brink of the abyss?

The peoples can now easily compare what the Soviet Union proposes to do and where the United States is leading matters.

In undertaking ever-new machinations against world peace, Washington is challenging the international community. This promises nothing good for the "hawks." The peace-loving peoples will double and treble their energy so as to straitjacket the adventurists. The antinuclear movement has already managed to achieve a great deal. And it has sufficient strength, together with the states who are aware of their responsibility and whose policy serves as a bulwark of world peace, to halt the slide toward global catastrophe.

ZORIN ON DETENTE HOPE, REAGAN ARMS POLICY

AU021931 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 1 Sep 82 p 4

[Interview with Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, by Aleksandur Khranov: "Detente Has a Future" -- date, place not given]

[Text] Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin was born in Moscow in 1925. He is a graduate of the Moscow International Institute of Foreign Relations, a doctor of historical sciences and a professor at the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He is political observer of the Soviet radio and television. Valentin Zorin is the author of numerous books such as: "Dollars and Politics in the United States," "The Uncrowned Kings of America," "Gentlemen Billionaires," and many others. In 1967 he was awarded the "Vorovskiy" prize for journalism for the most outstanding work in this field.

A representative of the NARODNA MLADEZH editorial board recently met and talked to Prof Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television. He shared his thoughts on the future of the process of detente with our readers and expressed his opinion on the state of the "East-West" dialogue.

Question: What would you describe as the main difficulties obstructing the successful progress of the East-West dialogue?

Answer: The basic obstacles in the development of the "East-West" dialogue and of the Soviet-American dialogue are, first of all, represented by the unrealistic concepts presently followed by the U.S. ruling circles. The absence of political realism is a very complicated and broad notion containing several elements. The basic element is the striving of the United States to talk to the Soviet Union and to the other socialist countries from a position of strength, as well as the idea of having the opportunity to disrupt the present strategic balance of forces, which was one of the basic principles of the policy of detente.

Detente emerged in the seventies as a necessity of that period and there is no doubt that the American administration at that time had greater political experience and made a more sober evaluation of the realities of the contemporary world. Such experience and such an approach are missing in the attitude of the present U.S. leadership. Ronald Reagan's administration still refuses to take into consideration the demands and requirements of the present and to admit the long-established truth that a strategic balance of forces exists which cannot be disrupted.

The Soviet Union will never, under any circumstances, tolerate a disruption of the strategic balance of forces to the advantage of the United States, neither in theory nor in practice. This has been declared on several occasions in the highest and most authoritative places.

Question: What is the reaction to the foreign policy line of the Reagan administration in the United States itself?

Answer: Many changes have occurred in the political life of the United States since the new master entered the White House on 20 January 1981. In the first place I would like to draw your attention to the unprecedented upsurge in the antiwar movement in the country, which characterizes a basically new situation.

If we look back at the situation as it existed one year ago, we discover a thoroughly changed atmosphere. The Reagan government was supported by a rather broad strata of the public, the mass and propaganda media, as well as Congress. It could implement every one of its decisions without particular difficulties. Today the President and his team do not find things as easy. Their foreign policy is opposed by public opinion and by influential politicians. Reagan's ideas about a "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear war, about "preventive nuclear blows" considerably frightened the U.S. voters and forced them to think: Where is this adminstration leading America?

Economic factors are of some importance as well. However, as long as the chauvinistic slogans were resounding, Americans, inspired by bourgeois propaganda, readily used to agree: "Yes, let the United States be the most powerful state in the world." Today, however, when the time has come to pay for these slogans out of one's own pocket and family budget, the mood has rapidly changed. I personally have had the opportunity of witnessing the changes occurring in America today. This is by no means a superficial phenomenon. It is a deep political change, which will force the Washington leadership, if not today at least in the near future, to act in a more difficult domestic political situation.

Question: Can we expect any positive change in U.S. foreign policy in the near future?

Answer: I do not think that we should be hasty in making optmiistic prognoses. Time is needed for this change, but it will certainly occur one day because realities cannot be defeated by rhetoric, no matter how effective they are. President Reagan does not possess the strength to change the real balance of forces in the contemporary world and to conceal the danger represented by Washington policy. It is beyond any doubt, that the American leaders will go back to realities which, at the beginning of the seventies, forced a rather conservative politician, such as President Nixon, to admit that Washington must "make a painful reevaluation of its policy." President Reagan's administration is facing such a reevaluation as well.

This is why the basic conclusion to be drawn is the following: There is no reason to fear that the process of detente is dead. Detente has emerged on an objective basis. It appeared as the reflection of a truly existing balance of forces -- as a long-term factor, which continues to be active. If the American leaders do not want a collective national suicide, if the American and West European societies do not wish to untie the hands of irresponsible politicians -- there is every reason to believe that the process of detente will be resumed and continued.

NATO GENERAL 'LYING' ON SS-20 DEPLOYMENT

LD031204 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] In his speech in Naples on Thursday [2 September] the commander in chief of the NATO Force in Europe, United States General Rogers, was telling lies when he claimed the Soviet Union failed to stand by its commitment not to deploy new SS-20 missiles on territory to the west of the Urals. Since this spring, the Soviet Union has not stationed new medium-range missiles capable of reaching Western Europe, neither to the west nor to the east of the mountains. The general resorted to lying with the apparent purpose of making West Europeans agree to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territories of their countries. There is growing understanding in Western Europe that this will increase the danger of nuclear war on the continent.

NATO MANEUVERS PREPARATION FOR NUCLEAR WAR

LD022256 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] NATO has begun a series of large-scale land and naval maneuvers covering the whole bloc's operational area from Nordkapp in Norway to the Mediterranean and the eastern border of Turkey.

It should be noted here, writes our commentator, that the maneuvers will serve primarily to perfect offensive methods of action, with which NATO and U.S. strategists busy themselves most frequently.

It was recently learnt that the Pentagon has begun to teach U.S. officers methods of limited nuclear war in West Europe. The first exercises for the military staff under this program have already taken place using tactical nuclear and chemical weapons. Nuclear explosions of various forces were simulated, turning towns into ruins and devasting immense areas. What would remain of Europe after this American-style limited nuclear war, if it becomes reality, remains a secret. But TIME magazine managed to find out that most of the officers who took part in the military staff exercises showed a clear tendency to use every occasion to go from conventional weapons to nuclear weapons.

These exercises inaugurated the exercises under the Janus [as heard] code. The U.S. officer corps is gaining knowledge from nuclear maniacs. It is by no means impossible that all the NATO higher officers will benefit from their experience which will be tried out during further maneuvers by the bloc countries. The Janus program shows once again that the Reagan administration is not only continuing to ferment insane and dangerous plans for a limited nuclear war but has begun to prepare actively for it. However, a question arises: Can a nuclear war be limited to a regional framework? This is made impossible due to the nature of nuclear weapons. The plan for a limited nuclear war drawn up by Washington in fact envisages a global catastrophe, which the NATO military maneuvers are now preparing. This is the source of the threat to life on earth.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE CITES NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

LD262044 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 26 TASS --The 32nd Pugwash Conference opened here today. It is attended by about 180 scientists from many countries. They will discuss pressing problems of ensuring peace and security on earth.

"The declaration on the danger of a nuclear war" was unanimously adopted at the conference. The declaration was signed by 97 prominent scientists -- Noble Prize laureates. The declaration points to the growing threat to peace, caused by the desire of certain forces to hamper the process of relaxation of international tension, to escalate the arms race.

The declaration contains an insistent call upon all scientists, the governments and the peoples of the world to exert every effort to avert a nuclear war which threatens the existence of mankind.

ECONOMICS WEEKLY VIEWS 6-MONTH TRADE STATISTICS

PM021255 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35, Aug 82, Signed to Press 23 Aug 82 p 21

[Article by G. Manayev, chief of the Statistics Department and V. Lobanov, chief of the Economic Department of the Economic Planning Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade: "The USSR's Foreign Trade. A Brief Statistical Survey for January-June 1982"]

[Text] The total volume of the Soviet Union's foreign trade in the first half of 1982 at current prices rose by 11.1 percent compared with the same period last year, reaching R60.3 billion. Over the same period exports increased 12.8 percent and imports 9.3 percent, totalling R29.9 billion and R30.4 billion, respectively.

The volume of foreign trade for groups of countries breaks down as follows (in billions of rubles):

| | January-June 1981 | January-June 1982 | 1982 as Percentage of 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total: | | | |
| Turnover | 54.3 | 60.3 | 111 |
| Exports | 26.5 | 29.9 | 113 |
| Imports | 27.8 | 30.4 | 109 |
| Socialist countries: | | | |
| Turnover | 29.2 | 32.8 | 112 |
| Exports | 15.4 | 16.5 | 107 |
| Imports | 13.8 | 16.3 | 118 |
| CEMA countries: | | | |
| Turnover | 26.3 | 29.8 | 113 |
| Exports | 14.0 | 15.1 | 109 |
| Imports | 12.3 | 14.7 | 119 |
| Industrially developed capitalist countries: | | | |
| Turnover | 17.2 | 19.6 | 114 |
| Exports | 7.3 | 9.1 | 124 |
| Imports | 9.9 | 10.5 | 106 |
| Developing countries: | | | |
| Turnover | 7.8 | 7.9 | 109 |
| Exports | 3.8 | 4.4 | 115 |
| Imports | 4.0 | 3.5 | 87 |

As before, the socialist countries held the main position in the USSR's trade and economic relations. Their share of its total foreign trade turnover was 54.3 percent.

Some 50.5 percent of Soviet exports were to the CEMA countries: For individual commodities of the greatest importance (petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas, metallic ores, pig iron, ferroalloys, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, cotton, many types of machinery and equipment, and other goods) the CEMA countries' share of Soviet exports was far higher.

Some 48.4 percent of all the USSR's imports came from the CEMA countries. Deliveries of various types of machinery and equipment, chemical goods, industrial consumer goods and foodstuffs were of substantial importance. Great significance was attached to deliveries of various output for the agroindustrial complex: agricultural machinery, manufacturing equipment for the food and gastronomic industries, refrigeration equipment and fishing vessels.

Work continued with the CEMA countries, on a multilateral and bilateral basis, on the implementation of previously adopted long-term targeted cooperation programs and production specialization and coproduction agreements.

The volume of the USSR's trade with each of the CEMA countries is characterized by the following figures (in millions of rubles):

| | January-June 1981 | January-June 1982 | 1982 as Percentage of 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulgaria: | | | |
| Turnover | 4,089.2 | 4,631.5 | 113 |
| Exports | 2,209.4 | 2,373.0 | 107 |
| Imports | 1,879.8 | 2,258.5 | 120 |
| Hungary: | | | |
| Turnover | 3,261.8 | 3,584.3 | 110 |
| Exports | 1,646.7 | 1,790.7 | 109 |
| Imports | 1,615.1 | 1,793.6 | 111 |
| Vietnam: | | | |
| Turnover | 453.4 | 483.6 | 107 |
| Exports | 389.7 | 397.1 | 102 |
| Imports | 63.7 | 86.5 | 136 |
| GDR: | | | |
| Turnover | 5,209.1 | 5,994.8 | 115 |
| Exports | 2,641.1 | 3,093.3 | 117 |
| Imports | 2,568.0 | 2,901.5 | 113 |
| Cuba: | | | |
| Turnover | 2,979.9 | 3,753.7 | 126 |
| Exports | 1,392.7 | 1,547.0 | 111 |
| Imports | 1,587.2 | 2,206.7 | 139 |
| Mongolia: | | | |
| Turnover | 494.0 | 597.7 | 121 |
| Exports | 426.4 | 486.2 | 114 |
| Imports | 67.6 | 111.5 | 165 |
| Poland: | | | |
| Turnover | 4,112.5 | 4,242.7 | 103 |
| Exports | 2,458.7 | 2,362.9 | 96 |
| Imports | 1,653.8 | 1,879.8 | 114 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Romania: | | | |
| Turnover | 1,525.7 | 1,580.3 | 104 |
| Exports | 710.6 | 659.6 | 93 |
| Imports | 815.1 | 920.7 | 113 |
| Czechoslovakia: | | | |
| Turnover | 4,180.5 | 4,950.6 | 118 |
| Exports | 2,090.4 | 2,459.9 | 118 |
| Imports | 2,090.1 | 2,490.7 | 119 |

The volume of trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries in the first half of 1982 increased 13.6 percent compared with the same period last year -- from R17.2 billion to R19.6 billion. These countries' share of the USSR's foreign trade turnover was 32.5 percent.

While the rate of growth of commodity turnover with this group of countries was generally high, there are differences in the increase in trade with individual countries. In particular, with the FRG the volume of trade reached R3,391 million (an increase of 26.8 percent), with Finland -- R2,468 million (an increase of 2.3 percent), with Italy -- R1,954 million (an increase of 25 percent), with Japan -- R1,992 million (an increase of 22 percent) and with France -- R1,895 million (a reduction of 5.4 percent.

In the past 6 months the USSR's trade and economic relations with the industrially developed capitalist countries were effected in the complex trade policy atmosphere generated by the desire of certain imperialist -- primarily U.S. -- circles to reverse the process of the normalization of international relations and limit trade and economic ties between the West European countries and the Soviet Union.

The volume of trade with the developing countries was R7.9 billion, or 13.2 percent of the total volume of the USSR's foreign trade.

Machinery and equipment, including complete sets of equipment for enterprises under construction with the USSR's assistance in key sectors of these countries' economies, predominated in Soviet deliveries to the developing countries. In Soviet imports from the developing countries a substantial place was taken up by their traditional export commodities and by output from enterprises constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance.

The results of foreign trade activity for the first 6 months attest to the fact that the Soviet Union is successfully implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of foreign economic relations and is consistently expanding its participation in the international division of labor.

E. GERMAN YOUTH BEGIN WORK ON PIPELINE

AU011100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Summary] Moscow (ADN) -- "FDJ [Free German Youth] brigades have started work at another section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline. In the Lipetsk area (RSFSR) they are preparing the construction of the 420 km-long section of the central youth project natural gas route."

At the weekend together with the Soviet hosts they broke ground in Pervomayskiy for the construction of apartments for the future operational staff of the pipeline. The FDJ members promised to finish the basic construction of 100 housing units by 31 December this year.

FRENCH NEWSMAN REPORTS VISIT TO PIPELINE

PM020915 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 27 August carries on page 5 a 1,500-word Gerard Streiff Moscow dispatch entitled "Our Special Envoy on the Siberian Gas Pipeline Construction Site" in which he describes a visit to pipeline construction sites between Urengoy and Uzhgorod, a section never before visited by a Western journalist. Streiff reports that he visited a site near the village of Svininovo, where the pipeline is to cross the Volga, a pipe-soldering site at Pomary and a site where the pipeline is being sunk near Biruli.

Streiff says that 20,000 men are now employed on the pipeline -- most of them young and nearly all of them skilled people -- and that "the U.S. embargo has stimulated the Soviets to seek their own technology for exploiting gas." He adds that new Soviet machinery has been rapidly developed to replace U.S. machinery and that "progressive" working methods are being used such as team work in which a team of approximately 200 men complete a whole section of pipeline themselves.

In conclusion Streiff says that the deadline for delivering gas to Europe will be met and he adds, "I was shown everything I asked to see and all my questions were answered."

MITTERAND VOWS FULFILLMENT OF PIPE CONTRACTS

LD030042 Moscow TASS in English 2330 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Athens September 3 TASS -- France is not going to follow Washington's "instructions" in the matter of equipment supplies for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, Francois Mitterrand, president of France, has stated at a press conference here upon the completion of his official visit to Greece.

We will not take part in the economic blockade imposed by the United States on the Soviet Union, the president said. Two French companies, Dresser France and Creusot-Loire, despite orders from the other side of the ocean have decided to honour their commitments to supply equipment for the gas pipeline. We will unflinchingly stick to these positions, Francois Mitterrand stated. He confirmed at the press conference that the contracts were to be fulfilled. The president characterised the actions taken by the U.S. administration with regard to the French companies as "inadmissible intervention" in the internal affairs of the French Republic and stressed specifically that France had no place in the "policy of sanctions".

FRENCH FIRM TO SHIP GAS FILTERS 6 SEPTEMBER

LD030018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Correspondent Pavel Kasparov reports from Paris]

[Text] Following Dresser France, the management of another major French machine-building firm, Creusot-Loire, has announced plans to fulfill its obligations according to the contract on gas pipes signed with the Soviet Union. In accordance with the statement of one of its directors, on 6 September the first 12 out of 132 gas filters will be dispatched to construction workers of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. These devices, weighing from (?120-310 tons) each, are supposed to purify the natural gas before it flows to compressors. At the present time over 1,000 Creusot-Loire workers and also hundreds of their West German colleagues in Mannesmann firm factories are working to fulfill the Soviet order.

The decision of the management of Creusot-Loire thereby once again confirms the intentions of West European enterprises to continue cooperation with the Soviet Union, going around the embargo announced by Washington. The local press also stresses that the discriminatory measures introduced by the Reagan administration on trade with our country are provoking growing discontent in the United States itself.

Ascertaining the situation that has been created, specialists stress particularly that maintaining the White House embargo will in no way hinder putting the Siberian gas pipeline into operation. Soviet industry, they note, is in a position to produce the necessary equipment itself. The stubbornness of the U.S. authorities in maintaining the ban may lead to fairly loud divisions [razbivatelatvo] within the framework of the International Court at The Hague, which risks flowing over into a decisive condemnation of the policy being conducted by the United States of open economic and political pressure upon its West European partners.

THATCHER CONFIRMS UK TO FULFILL PIPELINE CONTRACT

LD021648 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has confirmed Britain's determination to fulfill, despite pressure from the Reagan administration, her obligations regarding the delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

Speaking in a television interview in Glasgow, Scotland, she stated: We intend to supply equipment and we are doing so. The concluded contract is of great significance for Great Britain, which naturally is endeavoring to fulfill completely all the obligations it has undertaken. Concerning the Reagan administration's policy, Thatcher said she is deeply wounded by the measures taken by Washington against British industry.

JAPAN APPROVES PIPELINE EQUIPMENT EXPORTATION

LD021434 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS -- Japan's Government rejects Washington's demands which is trying to prohibit foreign firms using U.S. technology to supply to the Soviet Union equipment for oil and gas extraction and transportation. The newspaper ASAHI reports that Japan's Cabinet of Ministers informed Japanese companies that in accordance with international law they can export to the USSR their products manufactured on U.S. licenses even if this runs counter to the sanctions against the Soviet Union imposed by the U.S. administration. The government confirmed that it will support the firms that decided to supply equipment to the USSR.

ASAHI stressed that Tokyo's decision was taken in the atmosphere of serious contradictions between countries of Western Europe and the United States. According to the newspaper's information Washington discriminatory measures affect several tens of Japanese companies that have already concluded contracts with USSR for the supply of equipment.

U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS TERMED 'BLACKMAIL'

PM020935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "Washington's Strong-Arm Tactics"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug -- In response to France's decision to meet the terms of the contract concluded with the USSR the U.S. administration yesterday resorted to crude blackmail by announcing sanctions against Dresser France -- a subsidiary of the U.S. Dresser Industries -- and the government-owned Creusot-Loire, which have "wronged" Washington by dispatching compressors for the gas pipeline. The above-mentioned firms have been put on Washington's "blacklist" of companies which are prohibited from importing any equipment or technology from the United States.

Commenting on Washington's move, local commentators note that this step is not only an infringement of France's independence but an attempt to intimidate others, particularly the British, West German and Italian firms that intend to meet their contractual obligations.

Announcing the decision, which was formulated at an interagency conference and approved by R. Reagan, Under Secretary [of Commerce] for Trade L. Olmer said that the ban would be a "signal to other potential violators who, we hope, will change their position."

A statement by U.S. Vice President G. Bush shows how extreme the Washington administration people have become. Speaking yesterday at the American Legion congress in Chicago, he said: "The United States is the leader of the free world, and under the present administration we are starting to behave like it again."

Calling the U.S. sanction a "reckless" act, THE WASHINGTON POST notes in an editorial today, that the U.S. decision may lead to "immensely harmful consequences" in relations with West Europe. Washington's actions also brought a critical reaction from the influential National Association of Manufacturers.

U.S., EEC RELATIONS REACH 'BOILING POINT'

LD022254 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna September 2 TASS -- Trade and economic relations between the Common Market and the United States have reached the boiling point. This was stated by Gaston Thorn, chairman of the Commission of European Communities, in Alpbach (Tyrol) upon the completion of a colloquium on tripartite relations between the Common Market, the United States and Japan. He brushed aside the charges of protectionism made by the U.S. against the EEC and pointed out that the Common Market's deficit in trade with the United States and Japan had reached 68,000 million dollars during the past five years.

Gaston Thorn noted the persisting differences between West European countries and the U.S. over agricultural problems and emphasized that in 1980 alone the EEC countries ran a deficit of 29,000 million dollars in trade in agricultural products with the United States.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. INTENTIONS IN FAR EAST

PM030841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura International Review: "Far East: Horizons of Good-Neighborliness or Blind Alleys of Confrontation"]

[Text] The peoples of the world celebrate a memorable date on 2 September: It was on this day, 37 years ago, that World War II ended. It ended in the Far East with the signing of the act of unconditional capitulation by militarist Japan. Today the peoples of this region are living in conditions of peace. But the international situation in the Far East is complex and contains the most varied and, in many ways, diametrically opposite possibilities.

Making a general appraisal of the situation which has taken shape today in this extensive region, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, noted at the 20 August Crimean meeting: The states of the Far East are in a position to build their own relations exclusively in accordance with the principles of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. It was stressed at the meeting that given sincere commitment by the sides and abandonment of prejudice and distrust, there is no problem which could not be solved at the negotiating table.

The accuracy of the appraisal is confirmed by the indubitable fact that despite the complexity of mutual relations among such states as the USSR, China and Japan, and despite all the sometimes deep and fundamental differences between the foreign policy courses of these states, there are no contradictions between them which, if surmounted, would lead with fatal inevitability to an armed conflict.

Of course, this conclusion does not mean that the threat of war in the Far East has been eliminated and a peaceful future for its peoples is guaranteed. The situation in the region is very heavily influenced by the destabilizing forces established both outside the Far East and in the capitals of some Far East states. Moreover, the extraregional factor, or rather the course of the present U.S. administration, is having a particularly adverse effect on the situation in the region.

By enmeshing the world in networks of military bases, Washington has already transformed East Asia and the western part of the Pacific into the No 2 strategic bridgehead for its "military presence" after Western Europe. The Far East contains 72 large U.S. bases (of the 90 scattered about the entire Asian Continent). Interesting in this connection are the White House's persistent efforts to get the countries of the region which are linked to the United States by military treaties dangerously involved in the thermonuclear strategy. The Pentagon decided that the nuclear arsenals it had there were not enough: The Far East is quietly being turned into a broad launch pad for a "first nuclear strike" with which the authors of the "limited" and "protracted" thermonuclear war concepts intend to crown their plans.

And, to all appearances, Washington is in a hurry. The press has reported, in particular, that the United States has publicly announced its intention to start deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in the "Asian theater of operations." The equipping of U.S. Seventh Fleet ships, stationed in areas adjacent to Japan and South Korea, with nuclear warhead cruise missiles was originally planned to start "after 1984." During his recent visit to Seoul, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger reported that the battleship New Jersey, in particular, would begin loading these missiles no later than October 1983. And U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman, who visited Japan in mid-August, said that the first batch of Tomahawk missiles would be installed on the New Jersey during the "coming month" -- that is, in a few days' time.

At the same time, the Pentagon is embarking on the direct involvement of the armed forces of its Far East ally, Japan, in preparations for a thermonuclear war.

This is evidenced by the fact that the assault aircraft carrier Midway, with nuclear weapons on board, joined in the major Japanese-American maneuvers which began on 11 August in the Sea of Japan and was also evidenced by the joint "exercises" by the Japanese air force and U.S. B-52 strategic bombers, which will be fitted with cruise missiles in December.

It is well known what this type of weapon represents. Strategic cruise missiles can be deployed in nuclear and nonnuclear versions and can be used for tactical and operational purposes and for strategic purposes. These features mean that the distinction between strategic and tactical weapons is removed, the "nuclear threshold" is lowered and, consequently, the possibility of nuclear conflict increases. The Pentagon's deployment of cruise missiles thousands of kilometers from the shores of the United States, in the Far Eastern area of the Asian Continent, therefore, means that the Far East could become an arena of thermonuclear conflict irrespective of the intention or wish of the countries that live together in this part of the world.

There is no doubt that this "variant" is considered in White House plans. Nor is there any doubt that no Far East country wants to become the epicenter of a thermonuclear war or be on the "periphery" of one. The problem, however, is that at the moment there is no real guarantee that the Far East will not become a theater of "limited (according to the Pentagon's doctrines) thermonuclear war." And the danger inherent in this situation is only increased by the fact that the United States is pursuing vis-a-vis the region's states a policy which can only be described as provocative. Basically, it is a desire to pit some Far Eastern states against others by rallying allies to its banner.

At a closed conference of senior U.S. diplomats and military commanders in Hawaii, Adm R. Long, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and the Far East, frankly admitted that "the days are long since past when the United States was able to defend itself alone (read: conduct military confrontation -- Yu. Bandura) against the Soviet Union." Against the background of views like that it was only natural that the conference participants should conclude that in order to "exercise strategic influence on the entire international situation" the United States must secure the assistance of China and Japan. And Washington is free with its assurances of "friendly feelings" toward China. But the value of these declarations is shown by U.S. actions in connection with the Taiwan problem.

In an attempt to blunt the intensity of U.S.-Chinese contradictions over Taiwan, Washington made a "fine gesture" and in a joint communique signed on 17 August expressed the intention (yes, the intention, not the pledge) to "gradually reduce arms sales to Taiwan, which will lead, in time, to a final solution."

It is easy to see that this wording leaves Washington quite free to equip Taipei with weapons. But it is not just a question of arms deliveries to the Taiwan regime. The root of the Taiwan problem is the United States' effective refusal to recognize Taiwan as an integral part of China, and, consequently, a desire to keep this portion of Chinese land in the sphere of its hegemonist "vital interests." It is worth noting that on the day the August communique was signed, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Holdridge and some other senior officials set about interpreting the text of the communique in such a way that on 22 August XINHUA described the U.S. "interpretation" as "evidence of further deliberate interference in Chinese internal affairs."

To the United States, Taiwan is a "bird in the hand." And Washington has not the slightest intention of letting it go. To prevent the "bird" from flying away, Washington is resorting to a new maneuver: Japan, as a U.S. ally in the Far East, is being forced to assume the function of safeguarding U.S. interests in the Far East by placing its naval and air forces in the area stretching from Guam in the east to the Philippines in the south. There is no doubt that Washington intends to use Japan in its plans for confrontation with the USSR if only because the White House does not conceal this aim. What it is trying to conceal, however, is the fact that Taiwan is in the area of ocean entrusted to Japan for military "tutelage."

By handing over Taiwan to the Japanese Armed Forces as an object to be "defended," Washington is trying to move aside and pretend to Beijing that it has no commitment. However, the silhouette of Uncle Sam on parade, in his full regalia, with a nuclear stick in his hand, is clearly visible.

Nonetheless the desire at any cost to draw Japan into the plans for establishing American hegemony in the Far East introduces a new factor for tension in the region, and opens up the potential for confrontation between East Asian states themselves. And the significance of this factor is only increased by the fact that in Japan itself there are influential forces which seriously dream of reviving the "great Japanese empire." The dangerous nature of these forces' plans and actions is in no way diminished by the fact that at the present stage they are not highlighting their aspirations and prefer to drift along in the wake of Washington's strategy.

A reflection of Tokyo's far-reaching aspirations can be seen, in particular, in a popular concept among Japan's ruling circles -- the concept of the "Pacific community." This is a fallacious concept, since it includes the essential element of the exclusion of the socialist countries of the Asian Pacific region from among the participants in the planned "community." The concept is also a dangerous one, since it is oriented not toward pooling the efforts of the Pacific states in order to ensure peace in that part of our planet and resolve at a regional level other global problems facing mankind, but toward military-political confrontation between the two world systems in the Pacific.

But that is not all. Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki, speaking in Honolulu in June to introduce the "Pacific community" concept, stressed that he cannot conceive of the "community" without the United States in the role of the main military guarantor of the whole "enterprise." But in the longer term Tokyo sees Japan as the central element in the energetically publicized bloc. So it is no accident that a very extensive protest campaign against the revival of Japanese militarism has been under way for more than a month now in the capitals of not only Far Eastern countries, but also of Southern Asian countries.

This campaign was given direct impetus by the Japanese Education Ministry's decision to revise school history textbooks, a decision leading to the justification of the aggression by the "Land of the Rising Sun" against the peoples of Asia and the presentation of Japanese militarism in a heroic light. However, the awakening of alarm for the region's future was caused not so much by the Education Ministry's taking liberties with history as by Tokyo's actual military preparations (see IZVESTIYA No 226), whipped up by Washington and urged on by internal Japanese reaction.

Nor can the peace-loving public of the Far East region fail to be alarmed by Tokyo's stubborn reluctance, displayed from year to year, to make its contribution to the resolution of the most fundamental problem of today -- that of averting the threat of thermonuclear war. True, the Japanese Government regularly reaffirms its adherence to the "three nonnuclear principles" (not to have nuclear weapons, not to produce them and not to import them onto their territory). But it is unwilling to enshrine this policy in legislation. Just as it is unwilling to join in the efforts being made by the Soviet Union and other states to resist the thermonuclear danger. Such positions on the part of a country which itself experienced the consequences of two atom bombings naturally cannot fail to have a negative effect on the general situation in the Far East region. Just as the groundless claims to an integral part of Soviet territory cannot meet the interests of stability and goodneighborliness.

The situation in the Korean Peninsula, which Washington and Tokyo would like to see split in two forever or, on favorable terms, even "united" under the sway of the Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan or some other proimperialist puppet, remains a serious factor destabilizing the situation in the Far East.

Thus the situation in the Far East has many "delayed action bombs" capable of blowing up peace and stability in the region. The task of defusing these "bombs" is no easy one.

But this task can be resolved. It can, if states in the region can counterpose an understanding of the unconditional need for their coexistence in conditions of peace, as behoves neighbors, to the dangerous trends and encroachments on their security from elsewhere, shortsighted speculations and selfish clashes of ambition.

The USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, proclaimed at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, is becoming an important factor for ensuring stability in the Far East, as well as in other regions of our planet. The peoples of the world rightly regard this act by the Soviet Union -- an act full of the loftiest humanism -- as a manifestation of our country's consistent peace-loving course aimed at completely eliminating the threat of thermonuclear conflict.

At the Crimea meeting readiness was expressed, on behalf of the USSR and Mongolia, to discuss with all interested countries in the Far East region paths leading to a radical improvement in the situation with a view to ensuring that the peoples can concentrate on resolving the tasks of socioeconomic development and reduce to a minimum their individualand joint efforts to ensure their security. This readiness is backed up by the advancement of specific initiatives, the constructive discussion of which could help ensure the vital interests of all Far Eastern states without detriment to their individual security.

Among these initiatives is the proposal put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress on the elaboration and application of confidence-building measures in the Far East: The states which are neighbors in the Far East and also the United States, which has military bases in the region, could take part in the elaboration of such measures. In this connection the Soviet Union believes that a serious, businesslike discussion of confidence-building measures does not necessarily require a collective gathering of all the Far Eastern countries at once: It is possible to commence movement along this path on a bilateral basis -- between the USSR and Japan, for instance.

Weight is also attached to such concrete proposals as the proposal submitted at the 18th MPRP Congress on the elaboration and signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific and the initiatives put forward by the DPRK on the peaceful unification of Korea and the elimination of the tension which exists on the Korean Peninsula.

The potential for the positive resolution of the problems of the Far East region also depends on the Soviet Union's positions with respect to Japan and the PRC at a bilateral level.

In conditions where the Japanese side displays no readiness to conclude a peace treaty with the USSR, the Soviet Union remains ready to exchange opinions on and sign our proposal draft treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation. Our country sees no reason not to begin an exchange of opinions with Japan on the question of concluding an agreement on the bilateral implementation of the USSR's 1978 statement to the effect that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against countries refusing to produce or acquire nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory.

At the March celebrations in Tashkent, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking of Soviet-Chinese relations, stressed: "We have never regarded the state of hostility and alienation between our countries as a normal phenomenon. We are prepared to reach agreement with no preliminary conditions on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual advantage -- and, of course, without detriment to third countries."

Thus the USSR's positions with respect to its Far Eastern neighbors are extremely clear and permit no misunderstandings: We are for peace and genuine good-neighborliness in the Far East, as in other parts of the world, and we are ready for talks, which would meet the vital interests of the region's peoples. It is now up to those to whom our proposals are addressed.

## PRAVDA ANALYZES U.S. WORLDWIDE ARMS SUPPLIES

LD030820 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- "U.S. arms exports are used for pursuing the policy of genocide and international terrorism by the Pentagon's clients in the interests of imperialism." This conclusion is drawn in the newspaper PRAVDA which analyses the growing American arms supplies to third countries.

While by the early seventies U.S. arms exports to third countries were worth nearly 1,000 million dollars a year, according to official American statistics, PRAVDA writes, in 1977 they already hit the 11,200 million dollar mark, and in 1980 topped 17,500 million dollars. In the current year the volume of these shipments is expected to reach 30,000 million dollars.

The bulk of the arms supplies from the USA, the newspaper points out, as before goes to the areas of the Middle and Near East. As the Israeli aggression against Lebanon has shown, a large arsenal of the latest American weapons has been used and tested in combat there. Among these weapons were such inhuman types as cluster, phosphorous and vacuum bombs, 90 percent of whose victims were peaceful civilians, chiefly women, children and old people.

This is. PRAVDA stresses, one of the results of the Camp David deal. It has clearly shown the real worth of the "peace process" in the Middle East started by it and the real meaning of the so-called "strategic partnership" forced by the USA on the countries in that region. A big step towards a further accumulation of incendiary material and stepping up the arms race in the same region was the sale to Saudi Arabia of the AWACS radar systems and other sophisticated American military equipment worth the impressive sum of 8,500 million dollars. The real aim of the so-called concern of the USA for "normalizing the situation" in the Middle East and South Asia, the article goes on to say, is seen from Washington's decision to give 3,000 million dollars worth of military and economic assistance to Pakistan, including massive supplies of modern military equipment.

India, which has already more than once been attacked by Pakistan relying for support on military cooperation with the West, PRAVDA points out, is expressing in this connection well-founded concern about security in the region, while the champions of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world, including in the USA, see in this cooperation an encouragement of Islamabad's dangerous nuclear ambitions.

In the Asian region, the newspaper goes on to say, big American weapons supplies go to many addresses. The armed forces of the puppet Seoul regime are armed to the teeth with American weapons. The United States is also continuing large-scale arms supplies to the Taiwan regime.

A considerable part of the weapons sold by the USA is designed to enable unpopular regimes to make short shrift of the population in their own countries.

American arms are also shipped to terrorist gangs which are trying to overthrow legitimate governments. The Washington administration has declared its intention to openly assist gangs of terrorists invading Afghanistan from the outside.

Washington, PRAVDA points out in conclusion, is disregarding the fact that such actions constitute a crudest violation of international law.

## LEHMAN REMARKS ON NAVY GROWTH, ROLE EVALUATED

PM020855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Preparing for Adventures"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Aug -- Feverishly preparing for global armed adventures, the United States is pressing ahead with the buildup of its naval might.

As U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman said in an interview carried in THE WASHINGTON TIMES, within the next few years the Pentagon plans to form at least 15 carrier groups and to increase the total number of U.S. warships to 600. Within the framework of these plans, the secretary said, in addition to new carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, assault landing ships and other types of warships are to be built. According to J. Lehman, this vast militarist program satisfies just the "minimum demands" now being made on the United States.

The secretary made no secret of the fact that these "demands" boil down to Washington's imperial pretensions to complete world domination. We must, he claimed, have a presence in every ocean.

Judging from the secretary's interview, the oil-rich Near and Middle East region and the adjacent waters of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean are the subject of particular Pentagon attention. With astonishing effrontery he said, for example: "We intend to stay in the Near East and to use military force to defend our interests if need be."

To this end the United States is actively reinforcing the naval armadas in a state of permanent readiness off the coasts of sovereign Near and Middle East states. At the present time, J. Lehman said, the waters of the Indian Ocean are patrolled by two carrier groups but if the "need" arises the United States can increase that number to three or four very quickly.

The United States, the secretary also said, is able to rapidly transfer several carriers to the Persian Gulf from both the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. "We can substantially increase our forces and do so much more quickly than was previously possible", he said.

It was clear from the interview given by the Navy secretary that Washington is actively trying to rope allies like Saudi Arabia, Kenya and Oman into its militarist preparations in these regions, making extensive use of military installations on their territory. The U.S. Navy, he said, has held joint maneuvers with troops from these countries on a number of occasions.

U.S. ELECTRONIC RECONNAISANCE AIDS DESCRIBED

PM021309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 3

[V. Alekseyev military-technical review: "Intrusion Detectors'"]

[Text] The imperialist powers' military circles pay great attention to organizing the collection of tactical reconnaissance information. To this end extensive use is made of various technical reconnaissance facilities -- radar, radio and electronic and optical-electronic facilities. In the past few years the so-called reconnaissance and signalling devices [razvedyvatelno-signalizationnyye pribory] have become widespread in the armies of the United States and other NATO countries.

The foreign press reports that these devices, developed under the plan codenamed "White Eagle," were first tested during the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people. This technical surveillance system included seismic, magnetic, acoustic and other instruments. They used to be dropped in the vicinity of roads, bridges, and places where combat equipment stocks were located, near minefields and so forth with a view to obtaining information on the presence and movement of Vietnamese troops. The supposition was that these devices would be able to operate day and night under different weather conditions.

However, these hopes were replaced by frank disappointment. It transpired that frequent malfunctions were characteristic of the new surveillance devices, that the instruments' reliability was poor, and that the nature of targets could only be identified by a very well-trained operator and only with data from several reconnaissance and signalling devices of different types.

The United States has recently begun to develop a new system, called the Rembass. The decision to launch its series production is expected at the end of this year. According to its creators' intention, the new system should be suited to use in various theaters of military operations.

The system comprises sensors (seismic, acoustic, magnetic, heat, contact and others), radio relay facilities for transmitting their signals, control devices, and also apparatus for reconnaissance data processing and display.

The most reliable sensors are considered to be the acoustic ones, which pick up sound waves from moving vehicles and personnel. They react to noises in the audio-frequency and ultrasonic ranges. They can detect combat equipment at a range of approximately 1,000 meters and personnel at about 100 meters.

Seismic sensors record soil tremors during the movement of personnel and combat vehicles. Foreign specialists assert that with their aid it is possible to detect combat equipment and personnel at a distance of 500 and 100 meters respectively. Magnetic sensors react to the passage of vehicles or soldiers with weapons at a distance of up to 50 meters. Heat devices pick up infrared radiation from subjects with a temperature high than that of their environment. With their aid it is proposed to detect combat equipment at a distance of up to 700 meters and personnel at up to 300 meters. Contact devices are electromechanical devices with radio transmitters which emit signals if touched by a subject. The use of instruments of a combined type is possible: acoustic-seismic or magnetic-seismic devices.

The range to which reconnaissance data can be transmitted directly from the sensors by ultrahigh frequency radio is no more than 10-20 km. To extend the system's zone of operation foreign specialists believe that use could be made of automatic retransmitters. The data obtained with the aid of reconnaissance and signalling devices reach the combat operations control center where they are displayed on an electronic display unit or printed on to paper tape. To ascertain the nature of the detected subjects, the information relating to them is compared with the characteristics of targets previously stored in a computer memory bank.

The intensified development and introduction of the new technical reconnaissance facilities which are called "intrusion detectors" in the NATO countries' armies are further evidence of the increasing aggressiveness of the U.S. military and political leadership.

HU YAOBANG'S REPORT ON FOREIGN POLICY ASSESSED

OW030835 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Commentary by station commentator Glebov]

[Text] Today, we wish to talk about the basic tasks of China's foreign policy as expounded in Hu Yaobang's report delivered at the 12th national CPC Congress. The report said: We must join hands with all the world's people to continue to oppose imperialism and hegemonism and safeguard world peace. Station commentator Glebov writes in this connection:

To clarify the true nature of a phenomenon, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the terms. The ancient sage Confucius has rightly stressed this point. We must do this today. Now let us make a concrete analysis of what is meant by opposing hegemonism as reiterated by the Chinese leaders. Deng Xiaoping has, on several occasions, stated that hegemonism is the core of China's international policy. [as heard]

The hegemonist and imperialist nations, particularly the United States, have attempted to dominate different areas of the world politically and militarily. The current situation is very dangerous. For instance, Washington wants to dominate the Near East countries and turn the region into a U.S. military base. It is by no means surprising that the genuine Marxists and Leninists, including the communists in the Near East nations, firmly oppose the U.S. plan for domination. Regrettably, the Beijing leaders have shown no concern for the U.S. imperialist's hegemonistic scheme. On the contrary, they even go so far as to encourage the United States to push the scheme. It is enough simply to bring up the point that Beijing has actively supported the Egypt-Israel Camp David accord engineered by the United States. The United States and Israel are now exploiting the accord to engage in military and political expansion in the Near East. Given this, what does Beijing mean by opposing hegemonism?

An analysis of the materials made public by China on this issue shows that hegemonism, in the minds of the Chinese leaders, refers to Soviet assistance to the people of other nations in winning freedom and defending national sovereignty and independence. The Beijing leaders fall in line with the imperialists in defining hegemonism. They appraise the international actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries according to the criterion of the reactionaries. In other words, the Beijing-type antihegemonism is anti-Soviet policy in disguise. That is, the Chinese leaders aim to cover up their active cooperation with the imperialists in carrying out the strategy of opposing the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations.

From these well-known facts, we can clearly understand the content of the summary report on opposing imperialism. It is obvious that the Chinese leaders wish to divert the attention of the Chinese people, the people of the world, and particularly the people of the Third World countries from the aggressive nature of their policies. The Chinese leaders' claim for world peace is also intended to beguile the people and divert their attention.

How can we hope for peace by going all-out to provoke war? The Beijing leaders openly welcome Washingon's beginning to produce neutron weapons. They also support the plan to deploy U.S. guided missiles in Europe. Facts tell us that they support the imperialists in exacerbating the world situation. Can such actions be called concern for peace? In fact, the policies pursued by the Chinese leaders have posed utmost danger for all the people of the world, including the Chinese people.

## JAPANESE VISIT TO AFGHAN REFUGEES 'DESTABILIZING'

LD021651 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who has completed his official visit to Pakistan, visited Afghan "refugee" camps near Pakistan's border with Afghanistan on Wednesday. He not simply visited the camps, but even delivered in one of them a speech that was sordid both in its subject and content. He promised that "Japan will further give assistance" to those who are trying, in fact, to stab Democratic Afghanistan into the back. The Japanese foreign minister declared a broadening of ties between Japan and Islamabad allegedly in the interests of security in the region. "Peace and stability here are of great significance also for Japan", Sakurauchi said.

Mr Sakurauchi was the first Japanese foreign minister to have visited Pakistan's border area, where Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs entrenched themselves. As they say, bad examples are contagious. The Japanese minister apparently wanted to follow into the footsteps of his America and Chinese colleagues, who never miss a chance to make provocative trips to the border areas in the course of their visits to Pakistan.

Thus, the head of the Japanese foreign policy department openly sided with those who are building up tensions around Afghanistan. One should have an enviable ability to pass black for white so as to be able to picture such a stand as striving for "peace and stability in the region".

The Afghan people are living a new, meaningful life, engage in a peaceful labour effort. Every day in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is filled with creative endeavour. But the counter-revolutionary gangs which entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory and receive lavish American and Chinese aid, are trying to thwart that irreversible process by their brigand inroads. Responsible for the crimes perpetrated by the counterrevolutionaries on the Afghan soil are also those who assist them.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has repeatedly expressed its good will for developing normal relations with neighbor Pakistan. The measures proposed by it would make it possible to put an end to tensions which are being artificially whipped up around Afghanistan. In this sense the trip of the Japanese Minister was clearly of a destabilising character.

## DRA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD021116 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Kabul September 2 TASS -- The real nature of the Afghan counter-revolution was exposed and facts of foreign interference in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were shown at a press conference that was held today in the Afghan capital by the Press Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The press conference was addressed by Seddik (Rahpy), one of the authors of the book Afghan Counter-Revolution, as it is [The True Faces of Afghan Counterrevolution]. He spoke about the crimes of the Afghan counter-revolution against the peaceful population of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, emphasised a direct link of counter-revolution with the expansionist policy of the White House. Samples of foreign weapons with which gangsters and terrorists sent into Afghanistan are armed were displayed in the hall where the press conference was held.

Those present at the press conference had an opportunity to put questions to Pakistani officer Saud Mohammad 'Ali who had been sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and was captured by Afghanistan's security bodies.

He told those present that he had graduated from an airborne school near the town of Kweta and for several years was studying cryptography, radio communications, firearms of different types. Special attention during the training was paid to the tactic of staging acts of sabotage and terroristic actions, spreading rumours, collecting intelligence information about foreign states.

Before being sent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Saud Mohammad 'Ali had been instructed by the heads of the Third Department of the Lahore centre and given a espionage assignment. He was to get in touch with bandits and collect with their assistance the information about the arming and positions of Afghanistan's Army, about Afghanistan's military potential. He was also instructed to stage terroristic actions against foreign representatives accredited in Kabul.

A statement of the BAKHTAR news agency was read out at the press conference. It was stressed that the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that was unleashed by regional reaction with the backing of Reagan administration continues and the forces of imperialism are conducting the course at destablising the situation in the region which is shown by facts cited at the press conference.

PRAVDA VERSION OF KARMAL PTI INTERVIEW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 August carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "Striding Ahead: B. Karaml on the Situation in Afghanistan." This has been compared with the TASS report published in the 30 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages D 1 and 2 under the headline "Karmal on Political Situation, Soviet Presence," and the following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA omits the last three sentences of the second paragraph.

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph on page D 2.

On page D 2, third paragraph, lines three and four, PRAVDA omits the phrase: Instead of providing...bandits into Afghanistan....

On page D 2, PRAVDA omits the last two sentences of the third paragraph.

In the final paragraph, lines three and four, PRAVDA omits the sentence: The peaceful foreign...in the world.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION

PM021425 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Excerpt] On 23 August, D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, received Comrade Tran Kien, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee and chairman of the VCP Central Committee Central Control Committee. With him was Tran Huu Dac, first deputy chairman of the VCP Central Committee Central Control Committee; Phan Viet Thi, chief of the VCP Central Committee Central Control Committee Secretariat; Pham Ngoc Bi, deputy chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee Party Commission; and Nguyen Trong Thuat, deputy director of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department socialist countries section.

In a warm, friendly atmosphere Comrade D.A. Kunayev told the guests of Kazakhstan's great successes in developing the national economy, science and culture and improving the working people's welfare, which has been achieved thanks to the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the indestructible friendship, unity and mutual aid of the Soviet peoples. He also told them about the work the republic party organization is performing to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. He stressed the important significance of the increasingly strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation.

Comrade Tran Kien expressed heartfelt thanks for the hospitable reception and the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the activity of the Kazakhstan party organization and noted the enormous, fruitful role of all-round constantly developing ties between the CPSU and the VCP and the USSR and the SRV.

IZVESTIYA ON MALAYSIA'S TIES WITH SOCIALIST BLOC

PM021521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Orekhanova article: "Malaysia: 25 Years of Independence"]

[Excerpt] The borders of the present state of Malaysia, defined in 1965, unite 15.5 million inhabitants -- Malays, Chinese and people from the Industan Peninsula. The country's government, headed by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, has stated that it intends to end the domination of foreign capital in the country's economy by establishing state control over the activity of transnational corporations. In an interview with Malaysian television, the prime minister stated that the expansion of the barter transactions that have long been part of the practice of trade with the socialist countries could help in surmounting the economic difficulties facing the country. During talks on economic questions between representatives of the USSR and Malaysia recently it was reaffirmed that both countries are interested in further developing economic and trade ties and that there is every reason to deepen and expand them in the interests of strengthening peace and stability in Europe.

Malaysia's peace-loving foreign policy course is shown, in particular, by the results of the recent talks between Malaysia's leaders and SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, during which it was reaffirmed that both sides see a possibility of solving Southeast Asia's problems on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in one another's internal affairs and both are interested in transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

GENERALS VISIT JOINT SOVIET, POLISH UNITS

PM021435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by correspondent Lt Col V. Kiryazov: "In the Field Camp"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces -- For 2 weeks the companies under the command of Guards Capt N. Strebkov and Second Lieutenant (Ye. Litskiy) have been in field camp.

One of their joint exercises was attended by General of Arms E. Molczyk, Polish vice minister of national defense; Col Gen Yu. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces; Brigade Gen J. Kuriata, chief of staff of the Silesian Military District; and Maj Gen A. Rodnikov, first deputy chief of the Northern Group of Forces Political Directorate. They noted the high standard of combat training of the servicemen of the fraternal armies' companies, the coordination of the mixed crews and the skillful collaboration of the squads and platoons in all types of warfare.

After the exercises a meeting of friendship of brothers in arms took place. Addressing it, General of Arms E. Molczyk noted that the joint camp rallies have been a wonderful school of combat for the Polish servicemen.

AFL-CIO, CIA COLLUDING AGAINST POLAND

LD030052 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] In the past few weeks, official U.S. bodies from the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency have sharply stepped up their subversive activities against Poland. Washington explained these moves by its concern for the interests of the people of Poland. The leadership of the AFL-CIO acts along the same lines as the administration. Here are some observations on this by Igor Aleksandrov:

If it would be really a question of defending the interests of Polish workers, why should the Reagan administration (?have been) concerned? The leaders of the AFL-CIO know perfectly well and admitted it publicly, that the present administration is no friend of the American working people. The administration showed the whole world its true attitude to labor unions when it trampled on the professional air traffic controllers organization and thew over 11,000 of its members into the streets. After that, who can believe that the present administration is really concerned with the position of Polish workers and their labor units? The logical conclusion is that the talk of sympathy for the Poles is designed to cover up Washington's attempts to topple the socialist system in Poland.

Documents recently discovered at the headquarters of Solidarity revealed that the leaders of the organization coordinated their subversive activities with the Central Intelligence Agency. It is well-known that, in the 35 years of its existence, nowhere and never has the CIA defended the interests of the labor movement or the working people. On the contrary, always and everywhere it has been organizing counterrevolutionary coups -- in Chile for one -- and political assassinations and Poland is no exception. There, too, the CIA has been supporting counterrevolutionaries. The interests of the Poles concern that organization least of all. Nevertheless, leadership of the AFL-CIO is carrying out joint operations with the CIA.

Contrary to the facts, the administration and the AFL-CIO claim that the leaders of Solidarity are fighters for democracy and are innocent victims of the Polish authorities. They never say that top figures in Solidarity worked out a plan of a military coup and issued instructions on seizing government offices. Why don't the American media play the taped speeches of Solidarity leaders, where they said they would hang all unwanted Poles and establish a regime of terror in the country? The Polish authorities spoiled these plans and prevented a bloody civil war in the country. The plans of a counterrevolutionary coup outlined at the CIA did not come true either.

Today the Reagan administration and American special services are bending every effort to hinder the process of normalization in Poland and plunge the country into an atmosphere of chaos and crisis once again. Their activities harm the people of Poland as well as the Polish Government. Unfortunately, top figures in the AFL-CIO are taking an ever greater part in such unseemly activities. Many Americans who remember the strike of the air traffic controllers and their own problems are unlikely to find words to justify the stand of the leadership of the AFL-CIO on the developments in Poland.

IZVESTIYA CRITIZES FRG MEDIA LINE ON POLAND

PM020919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants report: "Provocateurs"]

[Text] Bonn -- The FRG mass media have again taken up the "Polish theme." The main purpose of the latest campaign is to use the second anniversary of the "August events" to encourage the counterrevolutionary underground in that country and discredit the Polish authorities' efforts to completely overcome the crisis. And all this is being done ultimately in order to justify and substantiate in the eyes of the FRG public the course of sanctions and of boycott -- a course hostile to the socialist countries -- and the NATO arms race.

An example is provided by the TV film "Life in Poland," shown on the first channel of West Germany's ARD television.

The authors openly align themselves with the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland, act as its mouthpiece and agent, drag onto the screen antistate pamphlets, posters and slogans printed in illegal printing works and offer the microphone only to Solidarity supporters who call for strikes in Poland, antistate actions and the disruption of public order. As for the text of the film, the tone of the authors' commentary and their assessments of the authorities' actions and PZPR policy, all this goes far beyong the framework of the generally accepted relations between states. Yet the film was shown on what is essentially state television.

Praising the program, Springer's DIE WELT draws a noteworthy conclusion. People in the West, the newspaper cries hysterically, must finally realize that people in Poland do not give a damn about the status quo in Europe, which is worshipped here! DIE WELT is right in one way: Not Poland, but the spiritual kin of the West German ultraconservatives, the Polish counterrevolution, really does not give a damn about the status quo -- the treaty-backed political and territorial realities of postwar Europe.

...In the Tulpenfeld Hotel, not two steps from the Bundestag, a group of "Polish intellectuals," among them the publisher of the Paris KULTURA, which is on the CIA's payroll, holds a press conference. The "Polish patriots" there align themselves openly with forces for whom the "German question" remains open -- that is, those who have not reconciled themselves either to the fact of the GDR's existence or to the postwar borders in Europe, including those along the Oder and Niesse. The organizers of the propaganda show call on the FRG Government to take a tough stance on Poland and the USSR.

Hot on the heels of the "cultural figures," a group of "Polish students" sponsored in the FRG by the youth organization of the Christian Democratic Union holds a press conference in Bonn. Again there are calls not to grudge money for supporting the "underground movement" in Poland, for the publication of pamphlets, bulletins and newspapers and for the upkeep of secret radio stations. Again there are bows in the direction of the West German "hawks" and attacks on supporters of the peace movement and progressive circles in the FRG.

The traitor Rurarz appears in the pages of Springer's publication and, in unison with revanchist leaders, demands the reunification of Germany in such a way as to ensure that "in both parts anticommunism is strengthened," which would be "useful for Polish interests."

This is the platform on which cold war knights and Polish turncoats are united with antisocialist forces in Poland itself.

The shameless campaign against People's Poland with the participation of Solidarity figures entrenched in the FRG, in particular their Bremen "bureau," is part of the NATO strategy aimed at resolving the crisis in Poland in their own favor and taking revenge for 13 December. The most aggressive U.S. circles are behind this campaign. What is there in common between these provocateurs' intrigues and the long-term interests of the FRG, which has signed a treaty with Poland on the foundations for normalizing mutual relations? Attempts to use Polish events as a pretext to undermine detente and exacerbate the situation in Europe promise nothing good for the Federal Republic.

PRAVDA CARRIES BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO HONECKER

PM311147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker!

On your 70th birthday, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium send you, an outstanding figure in the international communist movement, fraternal communist greetings and cordial congratulations.

For more than half a century your life has been inextricably linked with the party of the German Communists and its struggle for the working people's happiness and the triumph of socialism on German soil. Your services in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism and your contribution to the formation and development of the socialist German state -- the GDR -- and to the formation and implementation of the general policy line of the SED, under whose leadership the GDR people have achieved remarkable successes in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life, are well known.

You, a consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, are known to the Soviet people as our country's sincere friend, one who has made a great personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union. Your activity in the international arena in the interests of the rallying of the socialist community, the unification of the world communist movement and the preservation and strengthening of universal peace inspires deep respect in our country.

I wholeheartedly wish you, Comrade Honecker, good health, creative strength and great new successes in your party and state work for the good of the socialist GDR and for the sake of peace and the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between our parties, countries and peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BCP INDUSTRY CHIEF MARKOV VISITS 23-27 AUGUST

PM020955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by S. Markov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee Industry Section, was in the Soviet Union from 23 through 27 August in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and BCP. The Bulgarian comrades had meetings and conversations at CPSU Central Committee sections and visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes in Moscow.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS BBC EXTERNAL SERVICES

PM021427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Savelyev article: "Mouthpiece for Imperial Ambitions"]

[Text] At the beginning of August the Kampuchean news agency (SPK) announced another slanderous canard originating from the BBC External Services ensconced in the so-called Bush House in London. This malicious falsehood spoke of an incident alleged to have taken place on the Kampuchean-Thai border in which soldiers of a Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army subunit had killed eight Vietnamese soldiers. SPK stressed that Kampuchea's people and Army have always entertained and continue to entertain the most sincere feelings of friendship and respect for Vietnam's people and Army. But there are still forces trying to destroy the two peoples' solidarity, to turn them against one another and to hamper their joint struggle against American imperialism, Chinese expansionism and international reaction. It is for these forces that the BBC External Services work.

Bush House is an eight-story building in the center of London between the Indian and Australian high commissions. It was originally intended to be an international trade center. It was named for its first owner, Bush, a major American entrepreneur. Since September 1940 it has housed the BBC External Services' large staff of radio saboteurs.

London's THE TIMES has described these services quite aptly as "one of the last imperial outposts in the postimperial age." They were formed in 1932 -- and, incidentally, were at the outset actually called "Empire Broadcasting" -- and have essentially remained such throughout the last half-century.

The BBC claims its broadcasting reflects "independent" and "impartial" viewpoints and opinions. But to speak seriously and objectively, one thing is clear: The programs from Bush House are steeped not only in the bellicose spirit of anticommunism but also in hostility, lies, provocations and slander with regard to the USSR, the other socialist community countries and the developing states. One Tehran radio commentary noted, in particular: "The BBC radio station, which is in the service of world imperialism, has long been broadcasting directed against the oppressed and underprivileged peoples of the world. From the start of its activity, this sinister mouthpiece, part of the extensive imperialist and Zionist propaganda network, has pursued the aim of furthering the colonial policy of Britain and its imperialist allies with respect to the underdeveloped countries. The British Government is spending fabulous sums to develop this propaganda organ."

The myths of BBC "independence" have long been exploded in Britain itself. I refer not only to leftwing, progressive publications, but to the conservative press as well. Here is what THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes, for instance: "The programs aimed at foreign audiences are paid for by the Foreign Office, which has a tendency to regard Bush House as a contractor who gets paid for services rendered.... The Foreign Office pays the piper and expects to call the tune." You probably could not put it more frankly. The worth of the "independence" of the BBC External Services, which are paid for from the state treasury, amounts to 62 million pounds sterling per year according to the rightwing conservative weekly THE ECONOMIST, and to some extent more, according to other sources, including THE TIMES. This "discrepancy" makes it possible to conclude that in actual fact the sum allocated to maintain Bush House is considerably larger, but the "extra" does not come through official Foreign Office channels so they prefer to remain silent about this.

Yet there is something to tell. You only have to recall the noisy scandal that developed in London over the British Foreign Office's so-called "Information and Research Department," whose activity was carefully concealed not only from the public but also from the British Parliament. It transpired that the department was closely linked with the British special services and controlled propaganda campaigns by the British mass news organs, within the system of which the BBC was assigned a leading role. The government was then forced to announce the "abolition" of the department, which had compromised itself. But in fact it was merely renamed the "Foreign Information" Department and is carrying out the same functions, except under a different screen.

Questions of the BBC's financing attract the close attention not only of the British ruling circles but of their colleagues across the Atlantic. This is shown by the following example: Last fall, when, in view of Britain's deteriorating economic situation, it was decided to reduce the BBC External Services budget by 3 million pounds, the Thatcher government was the target of a very unambiguous outcry from across the Atlantic. Addressing the U.S. Congress, Senator Percy declared that the proposed reduction in the BBC budget "is causing concern" and expressed the wish that these plans "should be reviewed"....

The BBC's total dependence on London's ruling circles and what specifically is served by this giant propaganda machine were revealed recently by the weekly THE OBSERVER when it reported details of the appointment in 1980 of George Howard, the new chairman of the BBC Board of Governors. The BBC boss was certainly not chosen by the corporation's board, but by Mrs Thatcher herself and Home Secretary William Whitelaw. "The home secretary and the prime minister had considerable difficulty picking a suitable candidate," the paper notes. "At last Whitelaw turned to his old close friend, Howard...." Howard agreed. The British ruling circles were not troubled by the fact that Howard had not previously worked in the press or broadcasting field. Preference was given to class affiliation, so to speak, not professional skill. Howard had previously been president of the [Country] Landowners Association. His family castle in Yorkshire County has now been turned into a "historical sight" for the sake of personal profit and, as knowledgeable people say, is producing a considerable income: According to various sources, it is visited each year by 100,000-150,000 tourists. Thus the political "reliability" of the BBC boss was the prime concern.

Now a few words about the "independent" and "impartial" professionals who conduct the "psychological warfare." In the BBC External Services they include "masters" of a sort who have over many years accumulated great experience on questions of "psychological warfare." But there are not many of them. Most are people who have chanced to end up there, people who have recently arrived from the countries to which the BBC broadcasts and who are of interest to the corporation's leadership only as "fresh people." Most of them do not even have permanent contracts. As THE OBSERVER noted, the BBC is being accused of exploiting the hundreds of foreigners working for the External Services. They are treated so badly that one trade union figure called Bush House, the External Services' London headquarters, the last "outpost of empire."

The actual techniques of organization of BBC broadcasting are also of interest, in our view. They can be seen in the case of the colonial war unleashed by Britain recently over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Before the start of the crisis Bush House beamed a program to the Falklands only once a week. It was a 30-minute audience-request music program on Sundays. From the first days of military operations this was hastily changed into a daily 45-minute propaganda program. Then the BBC placed one of its four transmitters in the central Atlantic, on Ascension Island, in the control of the British military authorities, who used it for special broadcasts under the title Radio Atlantico del Sur, designed to break down the morale of the Argentine troops stationed in the Falklands.

The person responsible for programming -- Domingo Valenzuela, chief commentator in the BBC's programs beamed to Latin America -- began to give daily interviews to Radio Mineria in Santiago. Thus the BBC stooped to using the services of an overtly reactionary, pro-fascist regime on the Latin American Continent in order to mount another campaign of lies and slander with a view to providing propaganda "cover" for the dirty colonial war.

Two weeks before a squadron of the British Navy sailed for the Falklands, a Foreign Office delegation traveled to Mauritius with a bag of money (4 million pounds) to "persuade" the 1,200 people there who were expelled by the British from the island of Diego Garcia in 1971 to "finally and irrevocably" abandon their demands to return to their home.

As is well known, Diego Garcia was torn away from Mauritius in 1966 on the pretext that the British needed it to build a "communications center." The British had no intention of building any kind of center there and simply sold the island lock, stock and barrel to the Americans, who constructed first a naval base and then an air force base there for nuclear submarines and bombers carrying nuclear weapons.

The radio saboteurs from the BBC breathed not a word about these events. They are simply refusing to give impartial coverage to Mauritius' rightful and increasingly insistent demands that the Chagos Archipelago, along with the island of Diego Garcia, which forms part of it, be returned to it. Nor, it transpires, do they have the time to clear up, for instance, the question of whether there were nuclear weapons on board the British destroyer Sheffield, sunk in the South Atlantic.... But when it comes to various kinds of radio subversion, the BBC copes more than successfully.

Such is the true style of subversive activity of the BBC -- the mouthpiece for London's imperial ambitions.

FRG ELECTIONS MAY PRESAGE GOVERNMENT CHANGE

LD030100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1907 GMT 2 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpt] In the West, summer parliamentary vacations have drawn to a close. True, in many European countries nobody has noticed these vacations. It seems that never before in postwar years have the summer months in West Europe been filled with so many difficult troubles and budget discrepancies, the phenomenal growth of unemployment and industrial bankruptcies, sharp contradictions and dramatic confrontations between West European states and the United States, and finally -- and that may be the most important thing --- actions by the European public for peace and detente and against the militarist adventures of transatlantic military on an unprecendented scale.

So the summer was hot, and promises to be no cooler in the political autumn. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to a fairly complicated internal political situation in the FRG. On 26 September, in one of its lands, Hessen, local parliamentary elections will be held. On the whole that is a fairly common event yet it attracts the attention of not only West Germany but also of political observers far beyond its boundaries. This is why: Only Hessen of 10 West German lands, has a government coalition similar in power to the one in Bonn.

The splitting maneuvers of the Liberal Party leadership are being carefully watched by the leaders of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] reactionary opposition, Kohl and Strauss, who are making strong efforts to disintegrate the government coalition and change the Bonn government. The desirability of such a change is openly mentioned beyond the ocean and in particular this was discussed during Strauss's visit to Washington. So the internal political situation in the FRG remains fairly complicated.

By the way, today we received a report that the U.S. CIA, which is grossly interfering with FRG internal affairs, is intensively collecting information in the country concerning a possible change of government on the Rhine. The U.S. secret service especially is trying to find out which way can possibly change the relations between the FRG and the United States if such a change of government does take place. A cable from Bonn reports that first of all the U.S. agents are interested to know whether the Christian Democrats, if they come to power, will cancel the gas-pipes program deal with the Soviet Union, or whether they will fulfill the pertaining obligations.

DANISH GOVERNMENT CHANGE, ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD030706 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Copenhagen September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Petrov reports:

Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen declared on Thursday the intention to tender the resignation of the Social Democratic government headed by him. The letter of resignation is to be handed in today to Queen Margrethe the Second of Denmark. This decision was taken after the parties represented at the Folketinget refused to support the government programme for improving the country's financial situation, which was to complement the bill on state budget for 1981 issued earlier.

In the course of the talks on Thursday Anker Jorgensen was forced to point out that the measures planned by the government would not be approved by the Parliament. The envisaged cuts in state appropriations on education, health protection and social security, an increase in the prices and the imposition of new taxes have met with sharp criticism from the parties, which make the parliamentary base of the government and the trade unions supporting it. The right-wing opposition demanded a tougher policy of "tightening the belts" and carrying out such measures that would shift the whole burden of the economic crisis onto the shoulders of the working people.

The resignation of the Anker Jorgensen cabinet will mean that in addition to the acute economic and financial crisis, through which Denmark has been going recently, the country will be plunged in no less acute and, probably, protracted political crisis. None of the parties represented at the Folketinget or possible political blocs have a parliamentary majority. Among the problems, which the Anker Jorgensen cabinet has failed to resolve and with which the next cabinet will be faced, is the disastrous growth of the state budget and balance of payments deficit, a huge national debt and permanently growing unemployment.

Denmark's state budget deficit has been nearly 56,000 million kroner in the current year. If the present rate of growth remains it will reach 74,000 million kroner next year. Denmark's spendings on the payment of debts and interest on loans will reach next year, according to official estimates, nearly 40,000 million kroner. The unemployment rate remains stable at the level of 260 thousand.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN

LD031158 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Boris Pankin, 51, the ambassador of the USSR in Sweden. Boris Pankin held a number of high positions in the state apparatus. He had been lately chairman of the board of the All-Union Copyright Agency (VAAP). Simultaneously Mikhail Yakovlev has been relieved of his duties as the ambassador of the USSR in Sweden in connection with his retirement on pension.

SOVIET AIRMEN COMPLETE VISIT TO FINLAND

PM021331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 3

["Our correspondent" report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Kuopio, 27 Aug -- Yesterday the Soviet airmen visiting Finland toured the freight port on the Sainmaa Canal, a peat-fired power station and a university campus and visited a first-stage general educational school and familiarized themselves with the system of the schoolchildren's training and labor and physical education.

This afternoon the Soviet delegation left for home. The Finnish airmen bade a warm farewell to their Soviet guests. During the farewells the mutual desire was expressed to continue to strengthen and develop friendly ties between the Finnish Defense Forces and the USSR Armed Forces in the interests of all-around cooperation and mutual understanding between our peoples.

REACTION TO REAGAN INITIATIVE ON MIDDLE EAST

LD021550 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States made a speech on American television which he himself and high-placed representatives of his administration advertise as a new crucial initiative concerning the Middle East problem.

The essence of the United States position, as it is outlined by the President, boils down to an official statement that the United States will resist the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian state and further intends to support Israel in the rejection of any initiatives and proposals, regardless from what quarter, if Tel Aviv interprets them as a threat to its security.

The speech does not contain a single word of condemnation of Israel for its arrogant aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the people of Palestine, for its open policy of genocide. More than that, Ronald Reagan contended that as a result of the tragic events in Lebanon more favourable conditions have formed for the so called "peace settlement" in the Middle East. Neither did the U.S. President say a single word about the need of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon although he assured the Lebanese of the readiness of the United States to give them support in rehabilitating the war-ravaged country.

Ronald Reagan's speech is evidence of the further toughening of the Camp David course which did not bring and could not bring peace to the Middle East and only paved the road for new Israeli ventures, including the aggression in Lebanon.

Identical to Camp David

LD021740 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, President Reagan has presented his so-called new plan for a settlement in the Middle East. This plan has been referred to the governments of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia for discussion. What is the essence of this plan?

Both the United States and Israel -- just as they have been in the past -- are against the setting up of an independent Palestinian state. President Reagan actually recognizes the legitimacy of the annexation by Israel of the Syrian Golan Heights and eastern Jerusalem. His plan provides for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories. The U.S. plan clearly states that Israel would keep its settlements which it has so far set up in Palestinian and Syrian territories. Lastly, President Reagan twice stressed the United States' and his own adherence -- without any change in commitments -- to what concerns, as he put it, ensuring Israel's security.

In this respect we would like to add that Reagan decided to give Israel additional military assistance in the current year amounting to $1.5 billion. What new element, then, do President Reagan's plans introduce to the U.S. Middle East policy?

The new element is the fact that Reagan holds the view that Israel should not set up new settlements in Palestinian territories, and that the so-called autonomy for the Palestinians can in the future turn into a Palestinian-Jordanian federation. This is everything. There is nothing else new in Reagan's plan.

Can one describe as new what the U.S. President is proposing now? In its previous official statements, Washington also used to describe the Israeli practice of building new settlements in Palestinian territories and expanding the existing ones as not constructive. But Tel Aviv was quite aware of the value of those statements.

It was for that reason that Israel drew up and embarked on implementing a long-term program for building Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza sector. The program has been calculated for many years in advance. When it is implemented the great majority of Palestinians will be driven out of the land which has been lawfully theirs for ages. This is why when Foreign Minister Shamir heard of Reagan's plan he rushed to declare that Tel Aviv would not surrender to anyone its right to set up settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

Israel's reply has always taken this form every time Washington embarked on a propaganda maneuver regarding the question of the Israeli settlements. These settlements continue to be built today, and mostly with U.S. funds. The existing settlements are also being expanded. Israel has for a long time regarded the West Bank and the Gaza sector as a part of its territories. Washington knows this well. The question is whom can this new propaganda trick by the U.S. administration mislead, the trick which has been described as being a new plan for a Middle East settlement in accordance with Reagan's formula? It is not even slightly different from the framework of the Camp David accords which until today have been rejected by the crushing majority of Arab countries, and firstly by the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative and their struggle vanguard, the [Palestine] Liberation Organization.

Statement's 'Obduracy'

LD022306 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his latest statement to American television, President Reagan put forward the position of his administration on the Middle East question, and formulated the conditions that -- the United States insists -- the Arabs, and specifically the Palestinians, must accept after the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon. While the American President had tried to portray the results of the hard fighting between the Israeli aggressor and the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces as a considerable victory for Israel and a crushing defeat for the forces of the Palestinian resistance, he reiterated his categorical refusal to contribute to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, suggesting for the Palestinians -- as an alternative -- a federal union with Jordan.

The American President was very anxious to absolve his administration and to present matters in such a way as to make the United States appear not to bear the slightest responsibility whatsoever over the Israeli adventure in Lebanon. Moreover, he went on to declare that his administration was extremely concerned over the increasing number of Zionist settlements in the occupied West Bank, and affirmed that his country is opposed to Israel's plans to annex this region. Modest as they may be, these reservations could almost be considered proof that the White House was intent on making a sincere and tangible move toward the establishing of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The main emphasis in President Reagan's statement was his urging the Arab leaders and the PLO leaders to take part in the searches for peace in the region in the framework of Camp David, which once again indicates that officials in the White House are still refusing to look into matters seriously.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has definitely not brought Washington and Tel Aviv any closer to achieving their main objective: The elimination of the PLO, the liquidation of its political leadership and therefore the eradication of the Palestinian question from the list of the urgent political issues faced by the region. As a matter of fact, the PLO left west Beirut carrying its head high because the gallantry and courage showed by its fighters had won it the sympathy of even those who until quite recently denied the right of the organization to speak on behalf of the Arab Palestinian people.

On the other hand, the obduracy showed by the American administration in sticking to the Camp David policies -- the latest example of which was provided by President Reagan's aforementioned statement -- has increased Washington's isolation at the Arab and international level, and showed once again that the sole road to resolving the continuing Middle East conflict and establishing a just and lasting peace in the region is through the participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO, in the peace efforts in the Middle East.

## Algerian TV on 'Conspiracy'

LD030846 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers, September 3 TASS -- Algerian television has described as another imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the Arab people of Palestine the U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals on the Middle East.

At a time when the Israeli Army broadens its positions in Lebanon, the President of the USA advances new proposals for a "settlement" of the Palestinian problem. However, they differ little from the plan which was worked out at one time by Israel and which envisaged the introduction of autonomy for the residents of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza sector, the Algerian television's report points out.

## KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ANALYZES LEBANON 'TRAGEDY'

LD030832 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- "One of the main lessons of Lebanon's tragedy is that there will be neither peace nor security, or even simply stability in the Middle East, until the Arab people of Palestine exercise their legitimate right to self-determination and create their own independent state, and not somewhere but in the territories taken away from them by the Israeli aggressors in 1967." This is the conclusion drawn by the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, which analyzes the lessons of Lebanon's tragedy. The struggle for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the newspaper points out, will be carried on. PLO has not only held out, but preserved its organizational structure and leadership. And this is one of its main victories.

The meaning of the success scored by the Palestinians is that the whole military strategy of the Zionists based on the "blitzkrieg" concept was shattered in the siege of west Beirut.

But the Lebanese tragedy, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA goes on to say, has also shown another thing. It has reaffirmed that the strength of the Israeli aggressor lies in the disunity of the Arabs. The Zionists attacked Lebanon when inter-Arab differences reached their highest point. The split was started by the late Egyptian President as-Sadat, who signed in 1979 a separate peace treaty with Israel in return for Israel's promise to return Sinai Peninsula, which was occupied by Israel in 1967, by the year of 1982.

The inter-Arab split has been further deepened by the almost two years old Iraqi-Iranian war. Some Arab countries support in that conflict Iraq, while others side with Iran. It is precisely because of that as well as many other differences that until now, although three months have passed since the start of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, that an inter-Arab summit meeting to outline a common programme of confrontation against the Israeli aggression and aid to the Lebanese and Palestinians has not been held.

If the split is not overcome, this will only encourage the Israeli fascists to continuing and broadening the aggression.

In building their "greater Israel", the article says in conclusion, the Zionists wish to forget or hope to evade the destiny of those who once wished to create a "thousand-year Third Reich". But precisely in the same way as the Tel Aviv rulers are merciless to Lebanon and the Palestinians, history will be merciless to them.

MOSCOW NEWS: U.S. EXACERBATING IRAN-IRAQ WAR

NC021325 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Sep 82

[MOSCOW NEWS article: "The United States and the Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] The MOSCOW NEWS article says: Quoting government sources, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the United States plans on having its Air Force, ground forces and Navy carry out big maneuvers in the Persian Gulf. This report is interesting in that only 1 and 1/2 months ago a spokesman for the U.S. State Department referred to this, although indirectly, and said that these maneuvers can only be held at the request of one of the countries of the region. This allusion did not affect the Arabs and no one made such a request. They apparently decided in Washington to set aside formalities and to prepare public opinion for accepting the idea of a new U.S. military show of strength in this volatile region of the world.

Casting arms in the face of Iran and Iraq, which are involved in a war, should open the eyes of those who still believe the White House remarks of neutrality and nonintervention in this conflict.

Washington propounded the thought of holding military maneuvers in the heat of the U.S.-Israeli aggression in Lebanon -- only a few days after Iran's Armed Forces passed the Iraqi borders, actually when the second phase of this long war started. In unison, U.S. mass media started a commotion, saying that the danger from Iran, threatening the Arab oil-producing countries, has truly increased. Since, for a long time, the U.S. leadership quarters used to consider the interests of the Persian Gulf countries -- as they desire -- and their own interests as one and the same, it is not surprising that an especially dramatic tone prevailed in the remarks by the White House spokesmen and in commentaries published in the U.S. press on the threatening situation that has emerged in this region and is, in general, threatening the vital interests of both the United States and the West.

By instigating anti-Iranian sentiments in the Arab world, the United States is trying to deflect the attention of regional social quarters from the bloody crimes committed by the Israeli bullies in Lebanon. It is also trying to inculcate in Arab quarters -- especially pro-West Arab quarters -- that the true threat against the Arab nations does not emanate from Israel but from the expansionism of Khomeyni's Shi'ites and that, therefore, the Arabs should, without wasting time, choose the path of coming to terms with the Israeli occupiers -- of course on the basis of the Camp David transaction -- and aim all their efforts toward thwarting the attempts of their Iranian neighbor.

The United States is intentionally pouring oil on the flames of the Iran-Iraq conflict, and there is no doubt that this factor was taken into consideration when Israeli's aggression of Lebanon was planned and implemented. Tel Aviv and Washington are determined that Iran and Iraq -- two countries with large potential economic and military power, who carry weight and have a substantial political duty in the Middle and Near East -- should settle past and present accounts. Discord and rift among the Arabs and among Islamic countries doubled the impudence and wantonness of the Israeli aggressors. Exploiting the Iran-Iraq was also necessary to diminish the extent of hatred felt by Arab states friendly to Washington, over the United States' direct participation in Israel's aggression of Lebanon. Apparently the U.S. military show of strength in the Persian Gulf, the goal of which is to terrify Iran, should strengthen the Arab reactionary regimes' trust in Washington.

Washington, which is greatly benefiting from the Iran-Iraq conflict, continues to maintain shamelessly that it is interested in a rapid termination of this difference and conflict. It is assumed that both in Iran and in Iraq the true value of this claim is well known.

Spokesmen of the Iraqi Government have stated that "we have always doubted the true nature of U.S. neutrality," thus pointing to the participation of the United States in this conflict. The leaders of Iran have described the U.S. stance as a plot against all Muslim nations.

The aggravated situation emerging in the Near East is convincing proof that the United States is in no way interested in a rapid termination of war and fratricide on the Persian Gulf, a war in whose flames -- according to estimations by the Arab press -- about 100,000 people have died and twice as many have been mutilated.

With the ultimate objective to increase U.S. military and political expansionism in this part of the world, what the United States' strategic plans and its daily activities aims at is not to overcome this conflict through political means but to continuously stretch and prolong it.

PRAVDA: SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES KALIN GROUP

PM021045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visiting Syrian"]

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug -- Syrian President H. al-Asad has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation comprising I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Deputy V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, which is here on a working visit.

Their conversation touched on a wide range of questions relating to the situation in the Near East in connection with Israel's aggression and also Soviet-Syrian bilateral relations.

H. al-Asad rated highly the position of the Soviet Union, which advocates the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from Lebanon and a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict. The Soviet Union, the Syrian president noted, is the true friend of the Arabs. He expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between Syria and the USSR.

H. al-Asad stressed that the interventionists will not succeed in implementing their criminal plans since the Palestinian people and their allies cannot be intimidated by aircraft and bombs.

The Soviet delegation also met with 'A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, and discussed with him certain matters pertaining to interparty ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S TUNISIA VISIT VIEWED

LD020140 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis September 1 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, including Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Strauthmanis and Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vadim Kozhevnikov, has completed a working visit to the Tunisian Republic.

During conversations with Tunisia President Habib Bourguiba and other leaders of the country, opinions were exchanged on different aspects of the Middle East problem, and the situation in Lebanon resulting from the Israeli aggressions, some topical international problems as well as on questions of Soviet-Tunisian relations.

The conversations confirmed coincidence of views of the parties in evaluating the present situation in the Middle East and in the search for ways of achieving a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The sides expressed a serious concern over the crisis situation that has developed in Lebanon. They resolutely condemned the barbarous aggression of Israel, the genocide perpetrated by Israeli troops against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They noted that the tragedy of Lebanon is one of the direct results of the anti-Arab Camp David policy of separate deals which divided Arab ranks.

Conviction was expressed regarding the need for uniting the Arabs to rebuff the schemes of Zionism and imperialism in the Middle East.

In the opinion of the parties the proposal of the Soviet Union to convene a special international conference on the Middle East under a U.S. aegis to reach a just and comprehensive settlement in the region preserves its important significance.

During the meetings the position of the Soviet Union with respect to the Middle East problem, including its steps in the U.N. Security Council, were highly praised.

The sides expressed their satisfaction over the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the Tunisian Republic and reaffirmed a desire for their further development in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

## LIBYAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

### Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD021454 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli September 2 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has strongly condemned U.S. imperialism's intrigues against the Middle East peoples. Speaking here at a meeting on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the revolution, he pointed to a serious danger which is posed to the interests of the Arab nation by growing U.S. military presence in the region.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi condemned the Israeli crimes in Lebanon, emphasizing that U.S. imperialism stands behind Tel Aviv's aggression. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi again reaffirmed Libya's support for the Palestinian resistance movement by all means at its disposal. We must prove by deeds that imperialist intrigues are doomed to failure, he emphasized. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out the need to continue the struggle to drive the Israeli invaders away from the territory of Lebanon and from all occupied Arab lands.

### Soviet Friendship Society Meeting

LD011916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The Libyan people today celebrate the 13th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution in 1969. The Soviet people have always viewed with sympathy the revolutionary changes in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and every year they celebrate with their friends the Libyans this glorious day in the history of the Libyan people. This year, representatives of the Soviet public met at the House of Friendship with the peoples of foreign countries to congratulate through the officials of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Soviet Union the whole Libyan people on the anniversary of their revolution.

On behalf of the Soviet public Professor (Noel Usmanov), vice chairman of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Arab countries, addressed the employees of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah led by secretary of its people's committee, Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, and said that the examples of Libya and other countries which have completely removed the foreign presence from their territories inspire the peoples to struggle against the imperialist-Zionist-reaction forces which are today infringing on their freedom.

Professor (Noel Usmanov) went on to say that the Soviet Union knows well and greatly appreciates the activity of the Libyan people and their revolutionary leadership in uniting the anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world; It also appreciates the role of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and at the Arab people's congress. The common factor between our two countries is the joint struggle for the prevention of the outbreak of a new war and the removal of all the dangerous hotbeds of war for the sake of world peace.

Professor (Noel Usmanov) said that Soviet-Libyan bilateral relations are developing successfully. The implementation of the agreements reached in 1981 during talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Muammar al-Qadhdhafi in Moscow is helping and deepening these relations. In conclusion, Professor (Noel Usmanov) said: On this anniversary of the friendly Libyan people I convey, in the name of the representatives of the Soviet public present in this hall, and in the name of all Soviets, congratulations to our Libyan friends on their greatest day -- the day of the 1 September Revolution -- sincerely wishing them success on the road of the building of society.

Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Soviet Union, spoke next. He expressed thanks and gratitude to the members of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society and to all Soviet people for their good wishes. Addressing those present, Muhammad Husni Sha'ban said: On this occasion I would like to hail the strong relations and ties between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the USSR, relations founded on equality and respect and which have achieved increasing development and growth in various fields, thanks to the firm foundations and basis drawn up by the leaders of the two countries and which were firmly established during the direct meetings between these leaders, particularly the meetings which took place between the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Leonid Brezhnev.

Allow me once more to convey my thanks and gratitude to the esteemed friendship society and all those who are taking part in its activities for their great and valuable efforts in consolidating the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Libyan and Soviet peoples. Long live friendship between the Libyan and Soviet people, long live Arab-Soviet friendship, victory for the forces of good and progress!

Film on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

OW030537 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0420 GMT on 1 September carries a scheduled 10-minute documentary film entitled "Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Visit to the Soviet Union" on the Libyan leader's visit to the USSR at the end of April 1981.

The film begins with Al-Qadhdhafi's arrival at Sheremetyevo Airport where he is seen being greeted by Brezhnev, Gromyko, Ponomarev and other officials. Al-Qadhdhafi inspects a military honor guard and walks past cheering crowds. Film then shows the participants at the Soviet-Libyan talks at the Kremlin, as the commentator notes both sides' condemnation of Israeli aggression in the Middle East. Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Gromyko and Ponomarev are shown taking part in the talks. The film then shows Al-Qadhdhafi laying wreaths at Lenin's Mausoleum and the Unknown Soldiers' grave. The film ends with shots of Al-Qadhdhafi being bid farewell by the Soviet leaders and boarding an aircraft for home.

SOVIET-QATARI RELATIONS VIEWED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD022056 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Vladimir Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The rise of the national liberation movement in the Arab East with the destruction of Hitlerite Germany and its allies at the end of World War II affected Qatar and other Gulf principalities. The peoples of this region, which was dominated by British colonialism, demanded more firmness [word indistinct] for granting them independence.

The Soviet Union has always supported the Gulf peoples' liberation struggle and exposed imperialism's attempts to sustain domination and influence there. The Soviet agency TASS pointed out, in a statement dated [word indistinct] of March 1965, that the peoples of this region have the right to self-determination. The more rapidly imperialism and neoimperialism were destroyed, the more successfully the task of making this region one where peace and cooperation prevailed was accomplished.

At the beginning of September 1971, the amir of Qatar announced that all pacts and agreements that ruled his country's special relations with the British Government were rescinded, and declared Qatar an independent state enjoying full sovereignty and practicing independent international relations. Since then 23 September, which is Independence Day, is marked as a national day.

The Soviet Union was one of the first countries in the world to recognize the new independent state. During the years which followed the declaration of independence, a great deal has changed in Qatar. This small Arab state has consolidated its political and economic independence and has taken measures to curb foreign influence on its economy. Before anything else, the Qatari Government consolidated its supervision over the country's main wealth -- petroleum and gas. Petroleum revenues allow for allocating [word indistinct] funds for diversifying the economy. Besides oil fields and refineries, a steel conglomerate and aluminium, cement and fertilizer factories have been constructed in Qatar.

In the international field, Qatar calls for detente and for establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. It is worth noting that Qatar has supported a number of important Soviet initiatives at the United Nations, aimed at consolidating peace and security in the world. In the Middle East, Qatar calls for a just and comprehensive settlement, a matter which could be realized -- as stated by Amir Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani -- on the basis of the realization of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of its state.

Qatar strongly condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon in accordance with Security Council resolutions. It has called on the United Nations, in accordance with its sanctions -- to force Israel to take notice of Security Council resolutions. The Qatari delegate pointed out, in a speech given at the seventh emergency meeting of the United Nations devoted to the Palestinian issue, that the United States bore equal responsibility with Israel for the crimes of the Israeli militarists toward the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Qatar looks on with natural concern at the action by the United States, which has granted itself the right of interference in the affairs of Gulf states and has endeavored to establish its military presence there. AR-RAYAH, published in Qatar, wrote that the United States wishes to bring the Middle East back to the policy of military pacts and military bases, which harms the rights and interests of Arab states.

Qatar stands against U.S. interference in the affairs of the Gulf, against the presence of foreign war fleets and military bases, and supports transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The rapprochement between the positions of the Soviet Union and Qatar toward many of the most important current issues, and in the first instance toward the most important issue for Arabs -- the issue of establishing a just and firm peace in the Middle East -- create a new base for the establishment and development of good relations between the two countries for the benefit of the two peoples, Soviet and Qatari, and in the interests of peace generally.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S., RSA POLICY IN S. AFRICA

LD022326 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The South African troops that have crossed into Angola are escalating armed operations on the territory of that country. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Vladimir Lizun writes:

The South African troops are using the scorched-land tactics in Angola. They destroy the crops, level to the ground the cities and villages and brutally clamp down on civilians, among whom are women and children. The most barbarous types of weapons are used, including gas, pellet and napalm bombs. According to the South African rulers they seem to have the right to punish Angola which allegedly unlawfully supports the liberation movement in neighboring Namibia, headed by the South-West Africa People's Organization. But solidarity with the people fighting for their liberation is quite justified and lawful and that is put down in scores of international legal documents; the more since SWAPO is recognized by the United Nations as the sole and real representative of the Namibian people.

And of course it is not for the racists to accuse Angola of encouraging the bloodshed in Namibia. It is the rulers in Pretoria who are trying to drown in blood the liberation movement in that country. And they have repeatedly undermined a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and it is for such a settlement that Angola and other independent African countries are consistently working.

The racists are behaving in such an insolent way because they are backed by the Western powers, and first of all the United States. The present American administration makes no secret of its hostile attitude toward Angola, which follows the course of progressive reforms and which Washington does not like.

It has become known that the South African and American special services are preparing a plot against that country, codenamed Cubango. Its purpose is to set up in Angola a puppet regime which would open the door to foreign corporations to the country's natural resources. And Washington supports with political blackmail the secret interventionists' actions against Angola. The so-called contact group of the Western countries for Namibia is doing just that, and that group is headed by the United States. It is trying to link the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which are there at the request of its government.

The linkage is quite unjustified. The point is that the Cuban servicemen are in Angola to rebuff the aggression from outside, an aggression on the part of South Africa. And that concerns not only Angola: South Africa stages aggressive acts also against Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and other African countries. This is closely coordinated with the activity of the American CIA, which has set up an extensive spy ring in those countries. Facts show that an aggression against Angola is part of the Washington coordinated plot aimed against the sovereign African countries and that plot creates a serious threat to universal peace.

NOVOYE VREMYA MARKS ANGOLAN LEADER'S BIRTHDAY

PM021415 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 27 August 1982, publishes on page 10 an 800-word article by G. Matveyev under the heading "Eminent African Politician, on the 40th Birthday of Eduardo dos Santos" pegged to the Angolan president's birthday. Matveyev traces Dos Santos's career from his election as a member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Central Committee Politburo in 1974 to the moment he became president in 1979, noting that he has "frequently visited our country as a member of official delegations." Angola, he continues, is pursuing a "principled policy on questions of the consolidation of African unity, the decolonization of southern Africa, and support for the peoples of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa in their desire for freedom and justice.

"The Soviet Union," Matveyev concludes, "sees Angola as a friend and ally with whom it is linked by the bonds of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The Soviet land has rendered and will continue to render the Angolan people support in their just struggle. On Jose Eduardo dos Santos's 40th birthday Soviet people send him wishes for new successes in his noble activity."

USSR-ANGOLA HYDROPOWER AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD021128 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- "The Soviet Union renders much assistance to the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) in economic construction," Pedro van Dunem, Angolan minister of power, stated here today. On behalf of the Government of the PRA he signed an agreement on cooperation between the two countries on the construction of a large hydropower complex Capanda in Angola. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of the USSR by Vitaliy Morozov, first vice-chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The hydropower complex Capanda is to be built 400 km east of Luanda in Malange Province on Cuanza River -- Angola's biggest water artery with a high hydropower potential. It is planned to build there a hydropower station with a power of 450-520 thousand kilowatts to consist of four Soviet-made power units. The coming of the complex into operation will make it possible to almost double the aggregate amount of Angola's power-generating facilities.

Near the hydropower station there will be a dam to back up a large water reservoir which will ensure the irrigation of over 400,000 hectares of lands. The dam will make it possible to regulate the discharge of the River Cuanza. The river discharge is now characterised by irregularity of the amount of water discharged, which considerably complicates the development of farming in that part of the republic.

"The creation of the hydropower complex Capanda will become the largest-scale construction ever done in Angola," the PRA's minister of power pointed out in his speech at the signing ceremony. "The joint construction of this project is an important step along the lines of the development of Soviet-Angolan economic cooperation and is of immense importance for the economy of the People's Republic of Angola. It will serve the cause of further strengthening of Soviet-Angolan relations," Pedro van Dunem emphasized.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES MADAGASCAR'S RICHARD

PM021053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] (TASS) -- On 27 August I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received C.R. Richard, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and had a talk with him.

SOVIET-MALAGASY TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM021325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] (TASS) -- A routine meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade was held 25-27 August in Moscow.

It discussed questions relating to the state and development of Soviet-Malagasy economic and technical cooperation and also trade relations.

C.R. Richard, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (DRM); R. Adriamanjato, member of the DRM Supreme Revolutionary Council; and V. Ramahatra, DRM minister of public works, participated in the meeting.

## CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF WINTER FODDER STORAGE

LD030132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] In the first days of September the rate of storing winter fodder for stockraising has noticeably increased. Many farms have embarked on harvesting corn for silage. In all, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, the harvest of this crop by the end of August had been gathered in on an area exceeding 6 million hectares. In the kolkhozes and sovkhozes more than 42 million tons of ready silage have been obtained which is approximately 1/6 of the planned quanity. A considerable part is being prepared with the application of various mineral additives which increases its nutritional value.

In the south of the country other components are also being used widely for silage: the tops of various crops such as sugar beet, potatoes and vegetables. Even quite recently they were left on the fields. Practice in recent years has shown the great value to stockraising of combined silage. It is also planned to store much more of this silage this autumn.

The fodder storage units and brigades are also continuing to augment the reserves of hay, haylage and vitamin-rich grass meal. In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the third and fourth cutting of hay grass is being obtained from watered land. A good supplement to fodder is also provided by postharvest crops. The presence of moisture in the soil has permitted their sowing this year on a considerable area. The expansion of their sowing and the introduction of new high-yield varieties is envisaged by the complex special-purpose program of fodder protein.

## 'INTENSIVE' FALL GRAIN, FODDER HARVESTS CITED

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM021135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Farmers' Urgent Concerns"]

[Text] The most crucial, decisive period of the harvest is approaching. This year many agricultural crops have ripened later because of the cold spring and rainy summer. A very large volume of work in harvesting all kinds of crops takes place in late August and September.

The grain harvest in the south of the country has shown that this year it is necessary to be ready for any deviations in the weather and to arrange all field work plans with a view to unfavorable conditions. In fact there is no zone of the country where grain -- or other field produce, for that matter -- is obtained easily. And the farmers, implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, are making great efforts to gather in the harvest in an organized way without losses. The rate of harvesting today, despite its belated start in a number of regions, is relatively rapid. The extensive use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method, which is based on the comprehensive implementation of all operations, is having its effect.

Grain has now been harvested from more than half the allocated area in the country. But there is still much work in the grain fields, above all in the east, in the Central-Chernozem Zone and in the Non-Chernozem. Here rain is complicating the harvests. It is very important for local soviet and economic organs to adopt effective measures to speed up the harvesting. Harvesting machinery and trucks are being shipped to the regions in question from the south of the country. It is necessary to create everywhere the conditions for better utilization of this reserve for increasing the rate of cutting and threshing of grain crops.

Grain procurement is taking place at an increasing rate. Many regions of the Ukraine and the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem have great potential for supplementing the state's resources.

Unfortunately sufficient attention is not everywhere devoted to fulfilling the first commandment for the state. The leaders of certain farms, claiming that the grain is damp and drying installations are inadequate, are sending some food grain to feed livestock, and this at a time when there is plenty for succulent fodder in the fields.

Yes, indeed, on many farms in the country's European territory the grain is now reaching the threshing floors in a state of excessive moistness. But this is not the first year this has happened, and farm leaders and specialists must be prepared to process grain in any condition. Moreover, there is experience of efficient collaboration between procurement workers and farms in this situation. IZVESTIYA has described the work of Belgorod grain reception enterprises. They successfully accept grain with any degree of moistness. This practice must evidently become widespread. And here the people's deputies who have actively joined in the all-union campaign under the slogan "Preserve all that has been grown!" must have a weighty say.

As for fodder for livestock raising and the nonrational utilization of grain for feed purposes, it must be noted that large agricultural regions still have the opportunity to use natural and sown grasses to supplement fodder stocks. In recent weeks the rate of fodder procurement in the country as a whole has been higher than at the same time last year. On the whole more haylage and dehydrated fodder has been logged in and more silage cut. But the overall level of provision of fodder for livestock raising is still inadequate.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed that in agriculture the current 5-year plan must largely be a 5-year plan of fodder crops. They must be cared for like grain. We will only be able to achieve the high increase in the production of livestock products set by the Food Program if we advance rapidly to a new level of fodder procurement and fodder production. Workers on local soviets, rayon agriculture administration organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must not forget this.

Fall is at hand. Soon it will be time to harvest such labor-intensive crops as sugar beet, potatoes, cotton, late vegetables, fruit, grapes and melons. Moreover corn for grain, rice, hulled crops and sunflowers are "approaching" and much silage must still be laid in. This list alone seems to give some idea of how intensive the fall will be for the farmers. The prospects for the harvest of most of the late crops are not bad. But the difficulty is the same -- they will have to be harvested in an extremely short time, perhaps in bad weather. And it is necessary everywhere to mobilize all resources to carry out all work comprehensively, rapidly and without losses in the decisive days of the harvest.

What is needed for this is above all a high standard of machinery readiness. But this cannot be said to have been achieved. By mid-August in the country as a whole, 5,200 corn-harvesting combines -- 11 percent -- were not ready for work, nor were 9,300 beet-harvesting combines and 9,500 potato-harvesting combines. That is 16 and 13 percent respectively. The flax harvest has already begun, yet 1 combine in 10 is in dock. The level of readiness of cotton-harvesting machines is low. All this is causing concern about the preservation of the crop that has been grown and is an important alarm signal for the Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, on which the standard and quality of repairs of harvesting machines depends to a decisive degree.

The concluding days of the harvest place a great responsibility both on procurement workers and on sectors which process agricultural produce. Their tasks both at the present stage and in the long term are clearly defined by the Food Program. The main thing is to improve relations between sectors more energetically and with commitment, as is being done, for instance, in Vinnitskaya Oblast's Yampolskiy Rayon, where all the components of the beet production line -- from the field to the sugar refinery -- are linked by autonomous financing and the results of their activity are summed up on the basis of sugar output per hectare.

This year rural workers have grown quite a good harvest of a number of crops in difficult weather conditions. In many regions the possibility exists of considerably adding to the state's stocks and reliably ensuring fodder for livestock raising. But to this end it is necessary for everyone to use the decisive days of the harvest confidently and efficiently, to use machinery efficiently and to struggle for the preservation of the crop and for every farm and every production sector to make the greatest possible contribution to the Food Program's implementation.

## Straw Preservation

PM020913 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Yu. Demin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences All-Russian Department, and V. Arbuzov, RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture administration chief, under the rubric "A Firm Fodder Stock for Every Farm": "Fall Will Allow No Reprieve !"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 23 August natural and sown grasses had been cut from 75.1 million hectares. Some 51.9 million tons of hay and 56.8 million tons of haylage had been procured. Some 31 million tons of silage had been obtained and 5.6 million tons of dehydrated green fodder produced. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have widely launched the harvesting of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders. Some 41.4 million tons of these fodders have been procured and straw has been stacked and transported from 38 million hectares -- 66 percent of the area threshed.

Feed preparation shops are becoming one of the main components of livestock raising production. Fodder preparation and its use in the form of enriched mixes not only increase the value of the diet but also make it possible to mechanize the distribution of fodder. Farm leaders and specialists, aware of the important role of fodder preparation in increasing livestock units' efficiency, are adopting every measure to prepare existing feed preparation shops and complete the construction of new ones before the livestock begin to be brought inside. It is important not to drag out this work into the fall and winter, as was permitted last year in Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya, Irkutskaya, Tambovskaya, Permskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya, Tuvinskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's, where at the height of the wintering period up to 1/4 of feed preparation shops were out of action.

A major reserve for supplementing fodder stocks is straw. In the RSFSR over 19.2 million hectares of straw has been stacked -- 59 percent of the area threshed. Some 13.6 million tons of threshing-floor fodder has been procured, which is 27.1 percent of the plan. Work is proceeding rapidly in Bryanskaya, Moskovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and Udmurtskaya and Kalmytskaya ASSR's, where the procurement plan has been 60-81 percent fulfilled. Much threshed straw still remains in the fields in Permskaya, Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts. It is important not only to procure all the straw but to prepare well for its processing. Good effects are produced by the processing of straw with chemical agents: soda ash, lime, anhydrous ammonia, ammonium hydroxide. The nutritional value per kilogram of such straw is increased to 0.4-0.5 of a fodder unit. Unfortunately, chemical processing is rarely used. The problem is a lack of capacities and premises for the storage of chemical agents and poor provision of fuel and thermochemical processing equipment for the feed preparation shops. Now is the time to display concern for all this. It is important to observe straw processing techniques. Unfortunately violations are not uncommon here. Thus stacks which are not covered with gasproof covers were often treated with ammonia. This means that the digestibility of the straw and its nutritional value increase only insignificantly, although such treatment does prevent spontaneous combustion and mold growth in moist fodder.

## NUCLEAR TEST REPORTED NEAR CASPIAN SEA

NC021025 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Hagfors, Sweden, Sep 2 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear test in the Caspian Sea region on Tuesday, equal to an earth tremor registering 4.6 on the Richter scale, Swedish military experts said here today.

Another Soviet underground nuclear test had earlier been reported on Tuesday, at the Semipalatinsk firing range in Siberia.

The Soviet Union has carried out nine underground nuclear tests this year, against 11 tests by the United States at the Nevada testing range.

## BRIEFS

SHIP COMMUNICATIONS -- Moscow September 2 TASS -- Work has started outside the city of Odessa on an international marine satellite communications station, to be completed later this year, writes [MOSCOW NEWS] INFORMATION. Ships en route in the Atlantic or Indian Ocean can send their messages via satellite to the station which will then relay them along land communications systems. Messages to ships will be sent likewise. The station will be able to send distress signal to the nearest salvage centres. Time at sea will be saved thanks to the availability of weather forecasts and commercial information. Captains will know in advance of where and when their ships can be processed and freight be taken. Within the framework of the international maritime satellite organisation, of which the USSR is a member, three stations have already been completed, at Sothbury, Santa Paula in the USA and Yamaguchi in Japan. Another 16 stations are now being built in various countries, including at Odessa and Nakhodka in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 2 Sep 82 LD]